

NEW

CUTTING EDGE

PRE-INTERMEDIATE



WITH KEY

WORKBOOK

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INTRODUCTION

Grammar terms

- 1 Use the words in the box to describe the words in bold below.

adjective	article (indefinite)	noun (countable)
pronoun	adverb	auxiliary verb
noun (uncountable)	main verb	article (definite)
possessive adjective	modal verb	preposition

- a an **old** woman
a **good** film
a **small** country adjective
- b **my** family
your name
his friends _____
- c I like coffee.
Where are **you** from?
Do **you** know **her**? _____
- d **Can** you swim?
It **might** rain tonight.
Could you open the door? _____
- e Speak **slowly**.
Come back **tomorrow**.
He's **always** late. _____
- f **Have** you finished?
What time **does** she arrive?
It **will** be cold tomorrow. _____
- g The film **starts** at ten.
Do you **speak** English?
How do you **spell** it? _____
- h a cat
an **elephant**
eggs _____
- i **the** Internet
the time
the President _____
- j **money**
weather
homework _____
- k They're **from** Brazil
at eight o'clock
in the kitchen _____
- l a house
an orange
a book _____

- 2 Look at the song titles below. Find an example of:

- a an auxiliary verb do
- b an adjective _____
- c an indefinite article _____
- d a countable noun _____
- e a pronoun _____
- f an adverb _____
- g an uncountable noun _____
- h a main verb _____
- i a modal verb _____
- j a possessive adjective _____



Do you Want to Know a Secret?



Your Kiss Is Sweet



You Can Never Stop My Love



You Might See Me Cry



BOYS WANT TO HAVE FUN



I Will Always Love You



MODULE 1

Question forms

Word order

- 1 a Michael Aarons, World 100 metres Champion, is in Rome for an important athletics meeting. Write the journalists' questions by putting the words in the correct order.



- 1 first time / this / Is / here in Rome / your ?

Is this your first time here in Rome?

No. I first came here about eight years ago.

- 2 your family / with / here / Is / you ?

?

My wife is here; my children are with their grandparents in the United States.

- 3 enjoy / wife / Does / athletics / your ?

?

She says so, but I think she's really here because she likes shopping!

- 4 life / you / here in Italy / like / Do ?

?

Of course, especially the food and the sunshine!

- 5 you / about / the Italian champion, Giacomo Zanetti / Are / worried ?

?

Giacomo is a great athlete and a good friend ... but I think I can win!

- 6 you / Do / have / for young athletes / any advice ?

?

Sure – train hard, live a healthy life, and you can be a champion too!

- b T1.1 Listen and check.

Question words

2 Use each question word **once** to complete the questions about Parcheesi – the national game of India.



Parcheesi! The national game of India

how how long where which who why
how many what ~~what kind~~ when

- a What kind of game is Parcheesi?
It's a board game – like chess or backgammon.
- b _____ country does it come from originally?
India.
- c _____ do people play it now?
All over the world – it's very popular in the USA.
- d _____ does 'Parcheesi' mean?
It comes from 'pachis', which means twenty-five.
- e _____ did people start playing it?
Hundreds of years ago: but it only came to Europe in the nineteenth century.
- f _____ invented it?
Nobody knows!
- g _____ people can play?
Four.
- h _____ do you play?
By moving all your pieces to the centre of the board.
- i _____ does a game last?
Usually about half an hour.
- j _____ is it so popular?
Because it's easy to learn ... but difficult to play well!

Subject and object questions

There are two different types of question with **who** (and **what**).

a **Who** is the subject of the sentence:

subject

Who is speaking?

no inversion of subject and verb

b **Who** is the object of the sentence:

object

subject

Who are you speaking to?

inversion of subject and verb

In the Present (and Past) simple we do **not** use **do/did** in subject questions:

Who knows the answer?

~~Who does know~~ the answer?

What happened?

~~What did happen?~~

3 Decide if **who** is the subject or object of the questions below. Circle the correct form.

- a Who wants / does want a cup of coffee?
- b Who won / did win the football match last night?
- c Who want / do you want to go with?
- d Who knows / does know the right answer?
- e Who already know / do you already know in this class?
- f Who told / did tell you the news?
- g Who live / do you live with?
- h Who lives / does live in the flat next door?
- i Who smokes / does smoke?
- j Who broke / did break my pen?
- k Who did phone / did you phone just now?
- l Who went / did you go out with last night?
- m Who gave you / did you give those chocolates?
- n What happens / does happen at the end of the film?

Present simple

4 a Read the text about the Wilson sisters.



Jennifer and Rosemary Wilson are twin sisters, and they're both famous ... but they have very different lives!

Jennifer lives in London: she's a well-known TV presenter, and she gets up at 3 a.m. every day to introduce the popular breakfast TV show *Good Morning UK!* She finishes work at about 10.30 a.m.

Rosemary is a professional tennis player: she now lives in Beverly Hills, USA with her American husband, Ron. Rosemary comes to England two or three times a year to play: she always stays with her sister.

b Correct the information in the sentences below. Use the information in the text.

- 1 Jennifer and Rosemary have very similar lives.
They don't have very similar lives, they have very different lives.
- 2 Jennifer and Rosemary live in the same country.

- 3 Jennifer lives in the United States.

- 4 She works in the evening.

- 5 Rosemary plays golf.

6 She stays in a hotel when she comes to Britain.

7 They see each other every weekend.

c Write questions.

- 1 Where does Jennifer Wilson live?
She lives in London.
- 2 _____?
At 3 a.m.
- 3 _____?
At about 10.30 a.m.
- 4 _____?
In Beverley Hills.
- 5 _____?
Two or three times a year.
- 6 _____?
To play tennis.
- 7 _____?
With her sister.

d **T1.2** Listen and check. Practise the pronunciation of the questions.

Short answers

When we answer questions, we often use short answers, like this:

Question	Short answer	or	Short answer
Do you / they play tennis?	Yes, I / they do .	or	No, I / they don't .
Does (s)he like ice cream?	Yes (s)he does .	or	No, (s)he doesn't .

5 a Answer these questions about yourself. Use short answers.

- Do you like pasta? Yes, I do.
- Do you live near the sea? _____
- Do you smoke? _____

b Answer these questions about someone you know well (for example, your mother or your best friend). Use short answers.

- Does he/she wear glasses? _____
- Does he/she live near you? _____
- Does he/she drive a car? _____

c Answer these questions about Jennifer and Rosemary Wilson. Read the text again if necessary. Use short answers.

- Do they live in the same city? _____
- Do they have the same job? _____
- Do they often visit each other? _____
- Do they look similar? _____

Frequency Adverbs

6 Complete each sentence with a frequency adverb so it is true for you. Be careful to put the adverb in the correct position in the sentence.

always often sometimes occasionally never

- sometimes* I watch TV in bed.
- I am late for work/school.
- I play computer games.
- I go to the opera.
- I cook a meal for my friends.
- I eat chocolate.

Phrases

once	a	day
twice		week
three times		month
four times, etc.		year

7 Replace the phrase in bold with a frequency phrase. Use the word in brackets to help you.

- I go to English lessons on **Tuesdays and Thursdays**.
I go to English lessons twice a week. (week)
- We usually go on holiday in **April, in July and in December**.
We usually go on holiday _____ . (year)
- We go swimming **every Sunday**.
We go swimming _____ . (week)
- It's important to visit the dentist **every six months**.
It's important to visit the dentist _____ . (year)
- My friend goes running on **Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays**.
My friend goes running _____ . (week)
- I check my e-mail **in the morning and in the evening**.
I check my e-mail _____ . (day)
- I go to visit my cousin in Bristol **about every four weeks**.
I go to visit my cousin in Bristol _____ . (month)

Vocabulary booster: sports

8 a What are the sports and activities below?
Use the pictures to help you.



- | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | sellabba | <u>baseball</u> |
| 2 | yccilgn | _____ |
| 3 | inksig | _____ |
| 4 | gwimsmn | _____ |
| 5 | cie-itanksg | _____ |
| 6 | eshor-idngir | _____ |
| 7 | bleat ninset | _____ |
| 8 | leblaktabs | _____ |
| 9 | gobnix | _____ |
| 10 | mistcangys | _____ |
| 11 | lobvalelyl | _____ |
| 12 | ujod | _____ |
| 13 | dosnibrgwoan | _____ |
| 14 | guryb | _____ |
| 15 | braktseogdnia | _____ |

b **T1.3** Listen to the spelling and pronunciation of the words. Practise the pronunciation.

c Write the names of:

- one sport which needs gloves. boxing
- five sports which use a ball. _____
- four sports which need water, ice or snow. _____
- four sports in which you ride on something. _____
- three sports you do in a gym. _____
- two sports in which you have one opponent. _____
- four sports for which you often have a referee. _____

Vocabulary

Leisure activities

9 a Complete the phrases with a verb from the box.

do eat get go for a listen to read ~~rent~~
watch

- 1 rent a DVD
a video
- 2 _____ a magazine
a newspaper
- 3 _____ in
out
- 4 _____ some exercise
fit
- 5 _____ music
the radio
- 6 _____ walk
run
- 7 _____ yoga
an activity
- 8 _____ a film
a match

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in part a.

- 1 My boss reads a newspaper every day.
- 2 My cousin _____ yoga every morning before breakfast.
- 3 I never _____ DVDs: I prefer to go to the cinema.
- 4 Do you _____ the radio in the car?
- 5 What can I do to _____ fit?
- 6 Do you prefer to _____ a football match live, or on TV?
- 7 My colleague and I sometimes _____ run after work.
- 8 We _____ out two or three times a month at our favourite Greek restaurant.

Phrases with go and play

go	+	activity (= verb + -ing)	go skiing
go to the play	+	place sport/game	go to the gym play football, play cards
play the	+	musical instrument	play the guitar

LOOK!

10 Put the words in the box in the correct column.

chess gym football guitar cinema
table tennis violin park computer games
shopping beach skiing ice-skating trumpet
piano dancing

go	go to the	play	play the
		chess	

Real life

Questions you can't live without

11 Correct the mistakes in the questions.

- a I can help you?
Can I help you?
- b How much is this cost?

- c What time is?

- d When's your date of birth?

- e Where do you from?

- f Where is the toilets, please?

- g How do you spelling your name?

- h Sorry, you repeat that, please?

- i Where part of Turkey are you from?

- j Where's nearest post office?

- k How long time are you going to stay?

- l You speak English?

Pronunciation

The /ə/ sound

The word *teacher* has two syllables:

teach-er

/ə/

The **first** syllable is stressed (it is stronger and louder).

The **second** syllable is unstressed. We often pronounce unstressed syllables: /ə/.

The word *Internet* has three syllables:

In-ter-net

/ə/

The **first** syllable is stressed.

The **second** syllable is pronounced: /ə/

LOOK!

12 a **T1.4** Listen to the words below. Notice the stress on each word. Write /ə/ under the syllable or syllables which are pronounced /ə/.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 nev-er | 8 foot-bal-ler |
| 2 am-bi-tion | 9 pop-u-lar |
| 3 com-put-er | 10 re-fe-ree |
| 4 ex-er-cise | 11 exc-e-lent |
| 5 yo-ga | 12 o-ppo-nent |
| 6 pro-fes-sion-al | 13 oft-en |
| 7 lei-sure | 14 te-rrific |

b Listen again and practise the pronunciation of the words.

Improve your writing

Punctuation

A B C D capital

We use these for the initial letters of: names of people, towns, countries, languages, and at the beginning of a sentence.

My brother Frank teaches English in Italy.

. full stop

We use this at the end of a sentence.

... end of a sentence.

, a comma

a We use this to separate things in a list:

She likes eating out, films, music and dancing.

(before the last item, we use *and* instead of a comma)

b We also use a comma to show a short pause:

... in Sydney, the biggest city in Australia, you ...

' apostrophe

We use this to show contracted forms, and with possessive s:

I'm twenty-six years old.

When's she arriving?

We've got a dog and two cats.

Zoe's friends are in Barcelona.

LOOK!

13 In the paragraph below:

- a put a full stop, comma or an apostrophe in the spaces marked _.
- b change twenty letters into capital letters.

'everybody thinks I_m a typical englishwoman,' actress kate thomson told *Go!* magazine. 'I really don_t know why ...'. when she was eighteen_ kate left england_ she lived first in canada_ then morocco_ where she met french film producer serge roux_ the couple now live in paris with their three children: patrick_ james and lucie_ 'We_re so happy here. It_s nice to have children who can speak both english and french_'

MODULE 2

Past simple Regular and irregular verbs

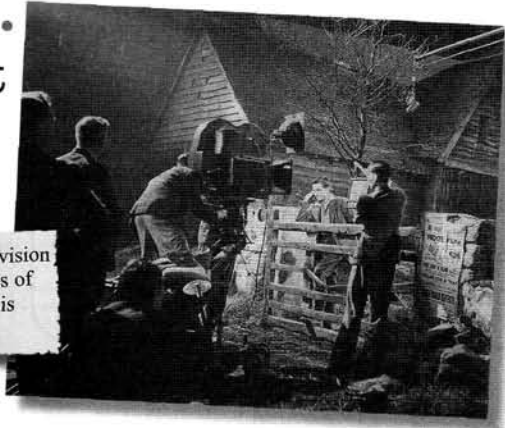
1 Complete the past forms of the verbs below. Use the list on page 157 of the Students' Book to find out which verbs are irregular.

appear	appear <u>e d</u>
drive	dr <u>ve</u>
go	we <u>__</u>
make	ma <u>__</u>
begin	beg <u>n</u>
eat	<u>t</u> <u>__</u>
happen	happen <u>__</u>
meet	m <u>__</u>
buy	bou <u>__ t</u>
fall	fe <u>__</u>
know	kn <u>_ w</u>
play	play <u>__</u>
come	c <u>_ me</u>
feel	fe <u>__</u>
live	liv <u>__</u>
read	r <u>__ d</u>
cost	c <u>_ st</u>
find	f <u>__ nd</u>
look	look <u>__</u>
take	t <u>__ k</u>
die	di <u>__</u>
get	g <u>_ t</u>
lose	lo <u>__</u>
write	wr <u>_ te</u>
invent	invent <u>__</u>
think	tho <u>__ _ t</u>
forget	forg <u>__</u>
stay	stay <u>__</u>
sing	s <u>_ ng</u>

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past simple.

The First TV Soap Opera

soap op-e-ra /'sɒp.əˈrɑː/ n [C] a television or radio story about the daily lives of the same group of people, which is broadcast regularly



The first TV soap opera (a) appeared (appear) on American television just after the Second World War. Its name (b) was (be) *Faraway Hill* and it (c) started (begin) on 2nd October 1946. A famous Broadway actress, Flora Campbell, (d) played (play) Karen St. John, a rich New York woman who (e) went (go) to live with her relatives in the country after her husband (f) died (die). She soon (g) met (meet) a handsome young farmer, and of course the two immediately (h) fell (fall) in love. Unfortunately, the farmer (i) was (be) already engaged to Karen's cousin, who (j) didn't know (know) nothing about the relationship. When she (k) found (find) out, things (l) got (get) very, very difficult for Karen. The producers of *Faraway Hill* (m) had (have) very little money – each programme (n) cost (cost) only \$300 – so they (o) made (make) them as quickly as possible. Because there (p) was (be) no time for the actors to learn their words each week, assistants (q) wrote (write) them on blackboards. Because of this, they often (r) looked (look) into the distance with a strange, romantic expression on their faces ... as they (s) read (read) their words from the boards on the other side of the studio!

Negatives and affirmatives

3 Correct these sentences about *Faraway Hill*.

- a The first TV soap opera appeared before the Second World War.

It didn't appear before the Second World War; it appeared after the Second World War.

- b It began in October 1936.

- c It was about a rich farmer who moved to New York.

- d The woman fell in love with her cousin.

- e Her lover was married to her cousin.

- f The producers of the programme had a lot of money.

- g The assistants wrote the actors' words on pieces of paper.

did, was or were in questions and answers

4 Yesterday evening Ruth had her first date with Oliver. Her younger sister, Emma, is asking her about it.



a Complete Ruth and Emma's conversation with *was/wasn't*, *were/weren't* or *did/didn't*.

E: So how (1) was your evening with Oliver?

R: It (2) was good. Yes, very good.

E: Mm ... where (3) did you go?

R: To see the new James Bond film.

E: (4) Was it good?

R: Well, it (5) wasn't really the kind of film I like, you know, I'm not a James Bond fan, but it (6) was quite funny.

E: And (7) did you go anywhere after that?

R: We went to that new bar opposite the cinema – a few of Oliver's friends (8) were there.

E: (9) Were they nice?

R: The boy, James, (10) was quite nice, but the two girls (11) were very friendly – they (12) didn't talk to me at all, not a word.

E: That (13) was very nice! How rude!

R: But, anyway, they (14) didn't stay long – they left after about twenty minutes ... and then we stayed and talked for an hour or two ... he (15) was really, really funny!

E: Mm, very nice! (16) Did he buy you dinner?

R: No ... but he bought me a few drinks ...

E: Mm, and (17) did he bring you home in his new sports car?

R: Yes ... why?

E: So, (18) was he very romantic?

R: Emma, mind your own business!

E: And (19) did he ask to see you again?

R: Yes, he (20) did, actually ... now go away!

E: Mm ... very interesting!

b T2.1 Listen and check.

Time phrases often used in the past

ago

5 Answer at least six questions below about yourself. Use *ago* in your answers.

- When did you first start learning English?
I first started learning English three years ago.
- When did you first learn to write?

- When did you first use a computer?

- When did you first send an e-mail?

- When did you first go abroad?

- When did you last watch or listen to the news?

- When did you last make a phone call?

- When did you last wash your hands?

- When did you last watch a film?

- When did you last write a letter to a friend?

in, at, on

6 Complete the gaps with *in, at, on* or *-*.

- My grandmother was born in 1939.
- I'll meet you at the cinema at 8.30.
- I met Kerry in the street last week - she looked very well.
- My mother-in-law usually comes to stay at Christmas.
- I've got a doctor's appointment on Friday morning.
- My cat sleeps on my bed at night.
- Pip often goes abroad in the winter.
- Bob moved to New York in the 1970s.

Vocabulary

Words to describe feelings

7 Choose one of the adjectives from the box on page 19 of the Students' Book to complete the sentences below.

- When Amanda didn't come home from her night out, her parents felt very worried.
- The night before her birthday, Anna was so _____ she couldn't sleep.
- After a terrible day at work, I got home, listened to some music and had a bath. Then I felt more _____.
- I wanted a new DVD player for my birthday, but all I got was a stupid computer game. I was really _____.
- OK, OK, I'm nearly ready to go. Don't be so _____!



- It was a beautiful sunny day, and as I walked to work, I was _____.
- The film was nearly three hours long. A lot of people got _____ and left before the end.
- I was _____ to see David in London: I thought he was in Paris!
- Frank woke up and heard a noise downstairs. He was so _____ he couldn't move.
- My new hair cut looked horrible: I was too _____ to go out.
- I'm sorry. I lost the CD you lent me. Please don't be _____.
- People often feel a little _____ before an important exam.

Vocabulary booster: TV programmes

8 a Which TV programmes are the sentences below about? Write the number next to the word in the box.



a cartoon _____	a soap opera _____	a comedy _____
a drama _____	a sports programme _____	the news _____
a game show _____	a documentary _____	a talk show _____
a cookery programme _____		

- 1 You can win a lot of money, but I wouldn't like to do it, I'd be too nervous!
- 2 It's on about four times a day. I usually watch it at nine or ten o'clock.
- 3 My favourite is Mickey Mouse, but my brother likes *The Simpsons*.
- 4 I learnt how to make a delicious fish and rice dish the other day.
- 5 It was about all the dangerous spiders that live in Australia: very scary!
- 6 I stayed up late to watch the match, and my team lost!
- 7 It made me laugh and put me in a really good mood.
- 8 It has famous people who answer questions and talk about themselves.
- 9 My sister always watches it when she comes home from school. She wants to be like Kelly, the Randles' teenage daughter.
- 10 It was an interesting story, and the actors were really good, but I didn't like the sad ending: I cried and cried.

b Answer the questions.

1 Which types of programme can you also see at the cinema?

2 In which types of programme are all the people actors?

3 Which types of programme do you watch regularly?

4 Which types of programme do you never watch?

Listen and read

9 a T2.2 Read and listen to the text about TV classics.

TV Classics

What are the most popular TV programmes in your country? Here are five classic TV programmes which are famous in many parts of the world.

Baywatch



Internationally, *Baywatch* is the most popular TV show in history. *Baywatch* has appeared in 148 countries in every continent – except Antarctica! – which means that about one half of the world's population has seen it at some time. From its first episode in 1989, this TV drama had everything: beautiful young men and women in swimming costumes, fantastic sunshine and perfect California beaches. And it wasn't just men who liked it. Sixty-five percent of the people watching it were female.

Walking with Dinosaurs

Walking with Dinosaurs first appeared on British television in 1999. Using modern computer technology, it showed dinosaurs walking, eating, sleeping and fighting sixty-five million years before TV! The series cost six million pounds and it took three years to make. Some scientists said that the programme invented facts about how the dinosaurs lived, but that wasn't a problem for the millions of people who watched it. When it appeared on *The Discovery Channel*, it became the most popular documentary programme ever on cable TV. The series has appeared in more than ninety countries.

Pop Idol



In 2001, British music boss Simon Cowell had the idea of a TV 'talent show' for members of the public who wanted to be pop singers. Thousands of singers – good and bad – appeared in front of three judges and TV viewers could vote for the best ten by telephone, text message or over the Internet. The idea was a big success internationally, and the United States soon had its own *American Idol*. Similar shows appeared all over the world, from Russia to the Arab world. Diana Karzon, nineteen, from Jordan won the first *Arab Super Star* in August 2004.

Fawlty Towers



In this classic British comedy of the 1970s, John Cleese plays Basil Fawlty, the owner of a hotel in a small town by the sea. Basil is always angry: angry with his wife, Sybil, angry with the people who work in his hotel (including Manuel, the waiter from Spain) and even angry with the hotel guests. The last episode of *Fawlty Towers* appeared more than thirty years ago, but you can still see this classic British comedy all over the world.

Big Brother

Some people loved it, some people hated it, but one thing is certain: *Big Brother* – the world's first reality TV show – changed TV for ever. What happens when you put a group of young men and women in a house together and allow them no contact with the world outside? And what happens if they are on television twenty-four hours a day? A Dutchman called John De Mol had the original idea, and the first *Big Brother* appeared on TV in the Netherlands in 1999. More than twenty countries have had their own *Big Brothers* since then.

b Read the text again and complete the information below with a name or number.

- 1 The number of countries where *Baywatch* has appeared. 148 _____
- 2 The year *Baywatch* first appeared on TV. _____
- 3 The number of years it took to make *Walking with Dinosaurs*. _____
- 4 The number of countries where *Walking with Dinosaurs* has appeared. _____
- 5 The person who had the original idea for *Pop Idol*. _____
- 6 The winner of *Arab Super Star* in 2004. _____
- 7 The name of the most important character in *Fawlty Towers*. _____
- 8 When the last episode of *Fawlty Towers* appeared. _____
- 9 The person who had the original idea for *Big Brother*. _____
- 10 When *Big Brother* first appeared on Dutch TV. _____

Wordspot

feel

10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *feel* and a word or phrase from the box.

about cold embarrassed hot
like like ~~doing~~ sick well

- What do you feel like doing this weekend?
- Do you _____ something to eat before we go?
- This room _____ : who left the window open?
- Mum, come quickly! Sam says he _____ !
- I _____ so _____ when I broke Jose's glasses.
- How do you _____ Cara's plans to move overseas?
- Your head _____. I think you've got a temperature.
- Joss went home because she didn't _____ very _____.

Spelling

-ed endings

11 Look at the spelling rules on page 149 of the Students' Book and write the Past simple forms of these regular verbs.

- believe _____
- cry _____
- continue _____
- drop _____
- hurry _____
- use _____
- marry _____
- phone _____
- stop _____
- study _____

Pronunciation

Irregular verbs

12 a Which of the past verb forms in the box rhyme? Add them to the correct list.

came fell felt gave got lost met paid saw sold
spoke thought told was wore

made: came _____
went: _____
cost: _____
wrote: _____
bought: _____

b **T2.3** Listen and check. Repeat the verbs.

Improve your writing

Linkers: *but, so, because, then*

13 Correct the linkers to make the sentences logical.

- I'm really tired ~~but~~ ^{so} I'm going to bed.
- I couldn't buy anything ~~so~~ I forgot my purse.
- He's broken his arm because he can't play football.
- First you put in the cassette, ~~but~~ you press this button here.
- We got an expensive new computer this week, ~~so~~ we're having a lot of problems with it.
- The new teacher is very nice, ~~then~~ she's very strict about homework.
- It's terribly hot on the beach because we're taking the children home.
- His boss was angry with him ~~so~~ he was late for work three times in a week.
- Finish your drink: ~~but~~ we must go home.

MODULE 3

should/shouldn't

1 You are having dinner with people you don't know well. Which of the things below *should* you do and which *shouldn't* you do in your culture?

- You shouldn't speak with your mouth full.
- You _____ wait for the others before you start eating.
- You _____ eat with your fingers.
- You _____ eat with your elbows on the table.
- You _____ make a noise when you drink something.
- You _____ put the knife in your mouth.
- You _____ use a spoon for soup.
- You _____ put your knife and fork on the plate when you finish.

can/can't

2 a Rewrite the sentences replacing the phrase in bold with *can* or *can't*.

- Is it possible** to borrow your dictionary?
Can I borrow your dictionary?
- My sister **is able to** speak three languages perfectly.
-"- can speak -"-
- You **don't have permission to** come in here.
You can't come in here.
- Now, **it is possible for you to** buy cheap plane tickets on the Internet.
Now you can buy -"-
- It's impossible for Renate to** come to the party.
R. can't come to the party
- Are you able to** read French? I don't understand this.
Can you read F?
- 'We're not able to** answer the phone at the moment ...'
We can't answer -"-
- 'Is it possible for us to** sit by the window?'
Can we sit by the window?

b **T3.1** Listen and check. Practise saying the correct sentences.

have to / don't have to

3 Jodie is still at school. Her older brother, Ed, left school last month. Complete the conversation with *have to* / *don't have to* and a verb from the box.

answer be do find get-up try wear (x2)
worry (x2) write



- JODIE: You're so lucky Ed, you (a) don't have to get up early every day and go to school.
- ED: Yes, I know, but now I (b) have to find a job.
- JODIE: That's not so bad – at least you (c) don't have to do homework every night.
- ED: True, but I (d) have to write application letters and make lots of phone calls. It's boring!
- JODIE: Not as boring as school – and you (e) don't have to wear a horrible uniform.
- ED: Well no, but I (f) have to wear smart clothes when I go to a job interview.
- JODIE: Hm, but you (g) don't have to answer the teacher's questions all day ...
- ED: What about the questions at the interview? I (h) have to try to answer those.
- JODIE: OK, but you (i) don't have to worry about exams.
- ED: And you (j) don't have to worry about earning money.
- JODIE: Well, I (k) have to be good all week, so Mum and Dad give me my pocket money!

can/can't, have to / don't have to

4 Ben is going to take his driving test soon.
Complete the conversation with the correct form of *have to* or *can*.



- BEN: Is it true that there are two driving tests?
- INSTRUCTOR: That's right: you (a) have to take a written test and a practical – that's where you're on the road with the examiner.
- BEN: (b) Can I take the practical test first, please?
- INSTRUCTOR: No, I'm sorry. You (c) can't take that test until you've passed the written one.
- BEN: Hm ... Is the written test very difficult?
- INSTRUCTOR: No, not really. There are fifty questions, but the good news is you (d) don't have to answer all of them correctly. You (e) have to get 45 correct answers, so you (f) can make a few mistakes and still pass.
- BEN: (g) Can you give me some advice about how to prepare for the written exam?
- INSTRUCTOR: Learn all the rules of the road! But there are thousands, so you (h) can't remember everything at once – you (i) have to study a little bit every day.
- BEN: OK. How about the practical exam?
- INSTRUCTOR: Well, on the day, the examiner (j) has to see your driving licence. Then he asks you to read a number plate to check you (k) can see OK.

- BEN: That sounds easy ... (l) Can I take my test straight away?
- INSTRUCTOR: Impossible! You (m) have to learn to park first – you won't pass if you (n) can't park your car!

Short answers with modal verbs *should*, *can*, *have to*

5 a When we answer questions with modal verbs, we often use short answers, like this.

- LOOK!**
- Should I / you / (s)he / it / we / they go?
Yes, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they should.
No, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they shouldn't.
- Can I / you / (s)he / it / we / they come?
Yes, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they can.
No, I / you / (s)he / it / we / they can't.
- Do I / you / we / they have to go?
Yes, I / you / we / they do.
No, I / you / we / they don't.
- Does (s)he / it have to go?
Yes, (s)he / it does.
No, (s)he / it doesn't.

b Complete the dialogues with short answers.

- Can you and Jan come for a coffee after class?
No, we can't. I'm sorry – we have to go home.
- Do I have to pay for the room now?
No, you don't. You can pay when you leave.
- Should we phone to say we're going to be late?
Yes, we should. Here's my phone.
- Can we leave our coats here during the break?
Yes, you can. But don't leave any money.
- Do you think I should send a photograph with the application form?
Yes, you should. It's better if they can see what you look like.
- My son is six. Do I have to buy him a ticket?
Yes, you do. It costs half the price of an adult ticket.
- Do you have to get up early tomorrow?
No, I don't. I can stay in bed!
- Can you speak Japanese?
Yes, I can. I lived there for ten years.

Vocabulary

Daily routine

6 a Complete the phrases with a word from the box.

about something asleep bed dressed of bed
off the alarm shower the alarm the light tired
to eat up

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 wake <u>up</u> | 7 switch <u>off the alarm</u> |
| 2 fall <u>asleep</u> | 8 get into <u>bed</u> |
| 3 get <u>dressed</u> | 9 have something <u>to eat</u> |
| 4 turn off <u>the light</u> | 10 feel <u>tired</u> |
| 5 set <u>the alarm</u> | 11 have a <u>shower</u> |
| 6 get out <u>of bed</u> | 12 dream <u>about something</u> |

b Dave works at night, printing newspapers. Complete the text about his routine with a phrase from part a.



I started working nights two months ago, and it's a big change to my routine. Sometimes I'm so tired that I (1) fall asleep at work if there's nothing to do. I finish work at 5.30 a.m., go home, (2) _____ - it's quite dirty work - and (3) _____ at about 7 a.m. I don't need to (4) _____ - it's light outside by then. I don't (5) _____ either, because I usually (6) _____ at around 1.30 p.m. because of the noise of the school children playing outside. Often I still (7) _____ because I don't sleep well and I (8) _____ lots of strange things, like newspapers covering the sky and making it dark all the time! I finally (9) _____ at about 3 p.m. I (10) _____ (if I can find any clean clothes) and make a cup of coffee. I don't usually (11) _____ anything _____, I'm not hungry until later.

Jobs

7 Use the clues to help you complete the names of the jobs from page 28 of the Students' Book.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| a | <u>farmer</u> |
| b | <u>journalist</u> |
| c | <u>dentist</u> |
| d | <u>shop assistant</u> |
| e | <u>trader</u> |
| f | <u>police officer</u> |
| g | <u>lawyer</u> |
| h | <u>chef</u> |
| i | <u>translator</u> |
| j | <u>judge</u> |
| k | <u>architect</u> |
| l | <u>psychologist</u> |
| m | <u>plumber</u> |
| n | <u>nurse</u> |
| o | <u>firefighter</u> |
| p | <u>travel agent</u> |
| q | <u>barman</u> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| a | works with animals |
| b | writes for a newspaper |
| c | looks after your teeth |
| d | sells you things |
| e | buys and sells things |
| f | can arrest people |
| g | you might need one if the police arrest you |
| h | prepares food in a restaurant |
| i | changes things into another language |
| j | makes important decisions in a court of law |
| k | designs houses and other buildings |
| l | understands how people's minds work |
| m | repairs things like water pipes in your house |
| n | looks after people who are ill |
| o | stops fires |
| p | books your holiday |
| q | serves drinks |

Listen and read

8 T3.2 Do you know the answers to these questions? Read and listen to the article *The Secrets of Sleep* and find the answers.

- How many hours a day do babies sleep?
Up to eighteen
- How many hours should we sleep?
eight
- Give three reasons why it is bad for you to sleep for less than six hours a day.
- How many hours do most people sleep? *7*
- Do older people need less sleep than younger people?
no
- Does sleeping more than ten hours help you to wake up early the next day?
no

The Secrets of Sleep

Babies do it for up to eighteen hours a day: Mrs Thatcher and Napoleon both said they only needed to do it three or four hours a night. Sleep. No one can live without it. But how much do we really need?

Research by the National Sleep Foundation in Washington says that we all need eight hours' sleep every night. Scientists have found that people who sleep for less than six and a half hours a night are more often ill than people who sleep for eight hours. Going without sleep also increases the chance of serious illness. 'Workaholics' who sleep for less than five hours often die young, and do less well at work.

The scientists found that, on average, adults sleep for seven hours a night, with thirty-two percent sleeping less than six hours. It also says that the idea that we need less sleep as we get older is completely untrue. 'People have no idea how important sleep is to their lives,' Dr Thomas Roth, director of the Foundation says. 'Good health needs good sleep.'

'But not too much of it,' says Professor Jim Horne of Loughborough University. 'Sleep is like food and drink,' he believes: 'you would always like to have a little bit more, but that doesn't mean you need it.' Professor Horne studied a group of people who could spend as many hours as they wanted in bed; after ten hours they didn't find it any easier to get up in the morning. And people who sleep for more than nine hours a night die younger than people who usually sleep for seven or eight!

Adapted from *The Week* 4 April 1998 & 30 May 1998.

Real life

Making requests and asking for permission

9 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences then write them in the correct space below.

- have / I / water / of / Can / glass / a 6
- I / call / OK / it / make / if / Is / phone / a 3
- say / again / you / that / Could / please 2
- moment / Can / you / for / I / speak / a / to 1
- mind / CDs / look / Do / at / you / I / your / if 7
- if / lesson / OK / miss / Is / English / it / tomorrow / I / the 5
- you / over / Could / please / move 8
- turn / Do / I / the / up / mind / TV / if / you 4

- A: *Can I speak to you for a moment?*
B: Yes of course, what about?
- A: *Could you say that again, please?*
I didn't understand.
B: Oh sorry, I said we only have £50 tickets left.
A: *Is it OK if I make a phone call?*
B: Well, all right. If it's a local call.
A: *Do you mind if I turn up the TV?*
I can't hear it.
B: Oh sure - the remote's on the table.
A: *Is it OK if I miss the lesson tomorrow?*
B: Well, not really. Why can't you come?
- A: *Can I have a glass of water?*
I'm really thirsty.
B: Of course - there's a bottle in the fridge.
- A: *Do you mind if I look at your CDs?*
B: Go ahead. You can borrow some if you want.
- A: *Could you move over, please?*
B: Yes, sorry, I didn't realise you wanted to sit down.

Vocabulary booster: studying

10 a Label the pictures with phrases from the box.

fail an exam get a certificate get lots of homework graduate
learn something by heart pass an exam research an assignment on the Internet
revise for an exam take a course take an exam



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

b T3.3 Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

c Put the phrases in part a into the table below.

People usually like to do this	People don't usually like to do this	It depends
pass an exam		

Pronunciation

The letter 'a'

11 a **T3.4** There are a number of different ways to pronounce the letter 'a'. Listen:

/æ/ e.g.: have to	/ɑ:/ e.g.: can't	/eɪ/ e.g.: make
acrob <u>a</u> t cat <u>ch</u> graduat <u>e</u> snack taxi	barman farm <u>e</u> r alarm architect fast	gam <u>e</u> patien <u>t</u> stay wake up dangerious

b Here are some other words from module 3. Put the underlined letter 'a' in the correct column according to its pronunciation.

acrobat alarm architect barman catch
dangerous farmer fast game graduate
patient snack stay taxi wake up

c **T3.5** Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

Improve your writing

Writing a paragraph

12 1 Read the sentences below and put them into the correct order.

- That's why I think that everyone should learn at least one foreign language from the age of eight.
- Also, children are less worried about making mistakes when they learn than adults.
- Nowadays, communication between people from different countries is more important than ever before.
- The main reason for this is that many people say it gets harder to learn a new language as you get older.

1 c 2 a 3 b
4 d

2 Which sentence:

- introduces the topic?
- gives the writer's opinion?
- gives a reason?
- gives another reason?

c
a
d
b

3 Write a similar paragraph yourself about one of the topics below. Use the language in the box to help you.

- the school-leaving age
- military service
- going to university
- learning to drive a car
- learning to use a computer

Nowadays, ... is more important than ever before,
That's why I think that ...
I think that everyone should ...
The main reason for this is that ...
Also ...

Spelling

Finding mistakes

13 Read the paragraph about Stefan below. There is a total of ten spelling mistakes. Find and correct the mistakes.

Stefan has a 'gap year' ^{between} ~~between~~ finishing school and starting his university ~~corse~~ ^{course} in engineering. Different people give him advise ^{advice} about the best thing to do for that year. His ~~pe~~ ^{pa}rents think he should get a job and ~~ern~~ ^{earn} lots of money. His teacher suggests voluntary work and tells him not to ~~worry~~ ^{worry} about money. His girlfriend ^{friend} wants him to work with her, and his best friend says he should teach English somewhere sunny, like him.

Present continuous

1 Put the verb in brackets into the correct form of the Present continuous: positive, negative, question or short answer.

- a A: Good evening.
Are you enjoying
(you / enjoy) yourselves?
B: Oh, yes! We're having
(we / have) a fantastic time,
thank you! Am I driving
b A: I'm sorry, (I'm not driving)
(I / drive) too fast for you?
B: Yes, you are.
Could you slow down a bit?
c A: What are you doing
(you / do)?
B: There's a film on TV, but
I'm not watching
(I / not / watch) it really.
d A: What's the problem?
B: I'm looking for (look for)
my keys. Are you sitting
(you / sit) on them?
A: Oh, yes, here they are, sorry!
e It's Sunday, so Virginia
isn't working (not / work)
today. She 's spending
(spend) some time at home for
a change.
f A: Where are you going
(you / go)?
B: Shopping. Do you want to
come?
A: I can't. My parents
are waiting (wait)
for me.

State and action verbs

Some verbs describe things which stay the same. These are called **state verbs**. We don't usually use them in the continuous form.

Verbs of feeling: like, love, hate

Verbs of thinking: believe, know, understand

Other verbs describe things that can happen quickly. These are called **action verbs**. We can use them either in simple or continuous forms.

He's driving home.

He drives home every day.

LOOK!

2 Tick (✓) the sentences which are correct. Put a cross (✗) by the sentences which are wrong, and correct them.

- a Are you liking coffee? ✗ Do you like coffee?
b Do you like coffee? ✓
c I'm not believing you! ✗ I don't believe you.
d Do you want a drink? ✓
e I'm not understanding him. I don't understand him.
f I'm hating cold weather! I hate cold weather
g I don't understand Turkish. ✓
h I'm not knowing her name. I don't know her name.

Present simple or Present continuous?

3 Circle the correct form: Present simple or Present continuous.

- a A: What languages are you speaking / (do you speak)?
B: English, French and Italian.
b A: [BANG] Ow!
B: What's the matter – what do you do / (are you doing)?
c A: What's that song you listen to / you're listening to?
B: It's called 'Angels'. Good, isn't it?
d A: What are you reading / do you read?
B: It's an article about holidays in Switzerland.
e A: Do you smoke / Are you smoking?
B: No, thank you. I stopped smoking two years ago.
f A: Why are you laughing / do you laugh?
B: It's your face. You look so funny!
g A: Does your brother play / Is your brother playing any sport?
B: Yes. Football in the winter, tennis in the summer and swimming all year.
h A: Paul. PAUL! Are you listening / Do you listen to me?
B: Hm? What? Sorry?

4 a Look at the family calendar for next week. Write sentences about the four family members, like this:
Steve isn't working on Monday. He's playing squash with Andy at 10.30.

4 a Look at the family calendar for next week. Write sentences about the four family members, like this:
Steve isn't working on Monday. He's playing squash with Andy at 10.30.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

	Steve	Judy	Oliver	Florence
Mon 7	No work! Squash with Andy 10.30	work		swimming
Tues 8	to Manchester for the day. Train at 06.45	doctor's at 09.15	football at 16.00	
Wed 9		work	to Tom's house after school	
Thurs 10	cinema with Jan and Chris (Steve's mum to babysit)			
Fri 11		meet Alison for lunch - 13.00	meeting cousins in the park at 14.30	
Sat 12				
Sun 13	lunch with grandparents at 12.00			

b **T4.1** Practise saying the sentences.

a going / you / Where / your / are /
this / holidays / year / for
*Where are you going
for your holidays
this year* ?

b you / week / a / having / Are / this /
off / day
Are you having
a day off this week?

c next / you / doing / What /
weekend / are
What are you
doing next weekend

d future / to / relatives / visit / coming
/ Are / near / your / in / the
Are your relatives
coming to visit
in the near future ?

e are / lesson / English / When / next
/ having / you / your
When are you ha-
ving your next
English lesson ?

f meeting / today / you / friends /
later / Are / your
*Are you meeting
your friends
later today ?*

9 dinner / in / evening / Who's / your
/ cooking / house / this
Who's cooking
dinner in your house
this evening?

h anyone / the / month / Is / this /
dentist / your / going / family / in /
to
Is anyone in your
family going to
the dentist this ?
month

Vocabulary

Special occasions

6 Choose the correct word from the box to complete the sentences.

dress have stay buy visit send eat
make invited cooked exchange

- a At the Carnival, many people dress up in colourful clothes.



- b It was your cousin's birthday yesterday. Did you remember to send her a card?
- c During the week, I have to be at home by eleven, but at the weekend I can stay up late.
- d People in Britain often visit relatives on Christmas Day. After lunch, they often exchange presents.
- e At the end of the course, our teacher invited everyone in the class to her house for dinner.
- f I don't feel well today. I'm going to have the day off work.
- g It's Valentine's Day tomorrow so don't forget to buy some flowers for your wife!
- h Charlie's mum is going to make a special cake for his birthday.
- i I haven't got enough money to eat out at the moment: Christmas was very expensive!
- j When I passed all my exams, my mum cooked me a special meal.

Real life

Phrases for special occasions

7 In the dialogues below, tick (✓) the phrases that are correct, and change any that are not.

- a A: Julia's twenty-one today, Oliver.
B: Happy anniversary, Julia. Happy birthday.
- b A: I can't come in to work today, I've got the 'flu.
B: Oh well, good health! I hope you feel better soon.
- c A: We've just been to the hospital - we're going to have a baby.
B: Congratulations!
- d A: Turn the music down, it's midnight.
B: Merry New Year, everybody! Happy New Year.
- e A: I brought you these flowers - shall I put them by your bed?
B: Thank you very much, they're lovely.
- f A: Thank you for coming.
B: Thank you for inviting us: it was a lovely ceremony.
- g A: It's our fortieth wedding anniversary today.
B: Really? Many happy returns! Happy anniversary.
- h A: Well, goodbye, and the good luck for the future.
B: Thank you for teaching me, I really enjoyed your lessons.

Wordspot

day

8 a Complete the sentences with a word/words from the box.

~~after tomorrow~~ all bad before yesterday
every off one out for the seven the other
twice

- The day after tomorrow is Sunday.
- I clean my teeth twice a day, seven days a week.
- I hope I'll be famous one day.
- I do some exercise every day.
- I had a bad day yesterday.
- The day before yesterday was Wednesday.
- I'm going out for the day on Saturday.
- I stayed at home all day yesterday.
- I saw a good film the other day.
- I don't often have a day off.

b Change the sentences where necessary so that they are true for you.

Vocabulary booster: special occasions

9 a Look at the pictures and label the numbered items with the correct word from the box.

presents paper plates candles someone blowing out candles glasses
the host and hostess birthday cake guests decorations paper cups
sandwiches cards

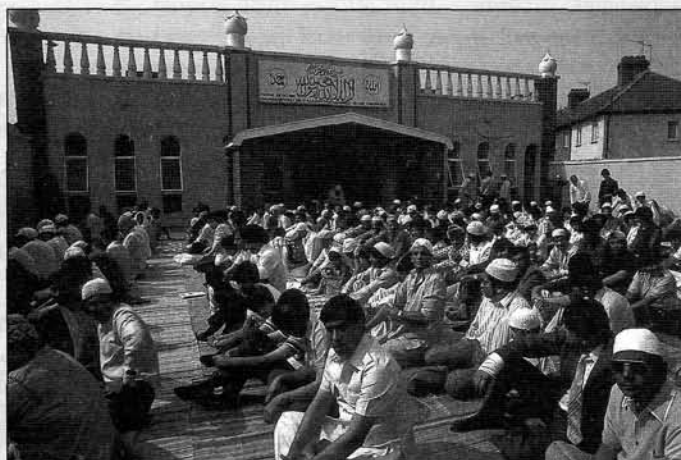


b T4.2 Listen and practise saying the words.

Religious festivals around the world

Islamic festivals – Ramadan

Because the Islamic religion uses a calendar based on the moon, not the sun, the exact date of religious festivals changes from year to year. The Islamic calendar begins with the *hijra*, the year when Mohammed left the city of Mecca for Medina. The New Year is a time for peaceful prayer for most Muslim people. Every year, in the month of Ramadan – the ninth month of the Islamic calendar – all Muslims fast from early morning until evening. By living without everyday comforts, even for a short time, a fasting person better understands the life of poor people who are hungry, and also grows in his or her spiritual life.



Easter in Poland



In Poland, there are many customs at Easter: for example, the 'blessing basket', containing (among other things) coloured eggs, bread, salt and white sausages. Everything in the basket has a meaning: the eggs represent Christ, the bread, salt and sausages good health and enough money in the coming year. The family Easter breakfast on Sunday morning is as important as Christmas dinner for Poles. And there is one more Polish tradition connected with Easter Monday: 'watering'. People throw water at each other, and this is a wish for good health, too. Even strangers on the street are not safe from a bath of cold water on Easter Monday!

A Hindu festival – Diwali



The festival of Diwali is one of the most important religious festivals in India. It lasts for five days around the end of October. It is the festival of Laxmi, the Goddess who, in the Hindu religion, brings peace and prosperity.

Preparations for the festival begin several weeks before the festival itself. People clean and decorate their homes, prepare special food and buy new clothes and jewellery to welcome the Goddess into their homes. All over India, people light up their homes with oil lamps and colourful lights.

The celebrations take place on the darkest night of the lunar month, Amavasya. In the evening, fireworks fill the sky to make Diwali a true 'Festival of Light'.

Glossary

fast = to eat no food or drink

Listen and read

10 a **T4.3** Read and listen to the texts on the opposite page about three different religious festivals. In which festival do people:

- 1 clean and decorate their homes?
- 2 throw water at people in the street?
- 3 try to understand the problems of the poor?
- 4 have a special basket of food?
- 5 not eat between morning and evening?
- 6 buy new clothes?
- 7 put bright lights in their homes?

b Read again and listen to the texts. Answer these questions.

- 1 Are Islamic festivals at the same time each year?
- 2 Which month is Ramadan?
- 3 What does the 'blessing basket' contain?
- 4 Which meal is very important to Poles at Easter?
- 5 In which country is Diwali celebrated?
- 6 How long is the festival of Diwali?
- 7 Which Goddess is it the festival of?

Improve your writing

A letter of invitation

11 Write out the letter below with capital letters and correct punctuation.

10 fife road
norton

7th october

dear tony

sorry i haven't written for so long but i've been really busy with the new job I hope you're well and still enjoying life at university
the main reason i'm writing is to tell you that valerie and I are staying at uncle frank's villa in spain for the Easter holidays would you like to come and stay for a few days the villa is in a really beautiful place very near the beach you can fly to malaga airport and get a bus from there

can you give me a ring to tell me if you're interested our new phone number is 01804 742 3812 we'd love to see you
see you soon

mark

Spelling -ing forms

12 Look at the spelling rules on page 150 of the Students' Book. Tick (✓) the correct spellings and correct the ones that are wrong.

celebrateing X	<u>celebrating</u>
cooking	_____
driveing	<u>d</u> _____
getting	_____
giveing	_____
inviteing	_____
liveing	_____
putting	_____
studying	_____
taking	_____
writeing	_____
visitting	_____

Pronunciation

/ð/ and /θ/

13 a **T4.4** Listen to the underlined sounds in these words and phrases from module 4 and put them in the correct column: /ð/ or /θ/.

Mother's Day Father's Day birthday
twenty-fifth fourth thirty-first the other day
the day before yesterday neither of us
together your good health Thanks for coming!

/ð/

/θ/

Mother's Day	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



b Listen again and practise saying the words.

MODULE 5

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Comparative forms

1 a Read the profiles of Paul Chang and Mike 'The Monster' Morton. Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the questions and answers below.

		
	PAUL CHANG	MIKE 'THE MONSTER' MORTON
Age:	19	36
Height:	1.85m	1.78m
Strength:	Very fast	Slow
Weakness:	Not very experienced	Very experienced
Weight:	80kg	95kg
Aggression factor:	80%	95%
Power rating:	7/10	9/10
Popularity	😊😊😊	😊

Who is ...

- 1 (old) older?
Mike is older than Paul.
- 2 (young) _____ ?
- 3 (tall) _____ ?
- 4 (fast) _____ ?
- 5 (experienced) _____ ?

- 6 (slow) _____ ?
- 7 (heavy) _____ ?
- 8 (aggressive) _____ ?
- 9 (powerful) _____ ?
- 10 (popular) _____ ?

b T5.1 Listen and practise saying the sentences.

Superlative forms

2 Put the adjectives into the superlative form.

- a The tallest (tall) US President was Abraham Lincoln, who was 1m 93, and the _____ (old) was Ronald Reagan, who was 69 when he became President in 1981.
- b The _____ (fast) winner of a London Marathon was the Portuguese runner Antonio Pinto – fourteen minutes better than the _____ (quick) woman, Ingrid Kristiansen from Norway.
- c Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, Sultan of the Arab state of Brunei, is the world's _____ (rich) monarch. Many people think that Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain is the _____ (wealthy) female ruler.
- d Elvis Presley – who died in 1977 – was probably the _____ (popular) singer of all time. He always said that the _____ (important) person in his life was his mother.
- e Queen Jane had the _____ (short) time on the throne of any English Queen – just five days! King Louis XIV of France was King for the _____ (long) time: seventy-two years!

3 **T5.2** Here are some famous sayings which contain a comparative or superlative adjective. Listen to the sayings and underline the comparative and superlative forms.

a

Democracy is the worst form of government ... apart from all the others.

Winston Churchill

b

The reason I wanted to be an actress was to play people much more interesting than I am, and to say things much more intelligent than anything I could think of myself.

Actress Prunella Scales

c

All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.

George Orwell in *Animal Farm*

d

Good, better, the best
Never let it rest
Until good is better
And better is the best

Unknown teacher

e

Being funny is much more difficult than being clever.

Editor of a comedy magazine

Prepositions in comparative phrases: *as, than, from, like, in, to*

4 Complete the sentences with *as, than, from, like, in* or *to*.

- Marie's dress is very similar to mine.
- She has the same taste in clothes as me.
- Anna is older than she looks.
- Helen is the tallest person in our class.
- Do you look like your parents?
- Who's the youngest person in your family?
- Our lives today are very different from the way our grandparents lived.
- Are these glasses the same as yours?

Making comparisons with nouns

5 Circle the correct form in the sentences.

We compare nouns using *more* and *the most*.
You've got **more** CDs than me.
My brother has **the most** CDs in our family.

LOOK!

- My dog's got a lot more / *the most* energy than me!
- Sylvia wears *more* / *the most* jewellery in the class.
- All my friends spend *more* / *the most* money on clothes than me.
- There are *more* / *the most* books on the floor than on the bookshelves.
- Radio FM123 plays *more* / *the most* rock music of all the stations.
- Who has *more* / *the most* brothers and sisters: Alice or Fatima?
- Your team lost *more* / *the most* games than mine.
- Which person in your class watched *more* / *the most* TV programmes last night?

Describing people Questions about appearance

6 a Write the questions for these answers about Donna.



- How old is she? _____
She's in her twenties.
- _____?
She's slim and athletic-looking.
- _____?
About 1m 75.
- _____?
She's very friendly.
- _____?
No, it's quite long.
- _____?
They're dark brown.

b **T5.3** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

is or has got?

7 Complete the sentences with *is* ('s) / *are* or *has* ('s) / *have* ('ve) got.



- a My grandmother is in her seventies, but she has a very young face. She has lovely teeth and skin and she has (not) any white hair!



- b My brothers and sisters are very similar to look at – they are all very pale and they have green eyes and red hair.



- c The baby has only a few days old, but she has lots and lots of hair.



- d My dad has a moustache, but he (not) has a beard any more – he shaved it off a few weeks ago!

That's him!

8 Complete the conversation with words or phrases from the box.

younger than	looked	Did he have
Taller than	What did he	he's got
elegant	what colour was	the strangest
have a look	similar to	clean-shaven



MO = Mrs Ogden PO = Police Officer

PO: So, tell me about the man who stole your neighbours' car.

(a) What did he look like?

MO: Well, he was tall ...

PO: (b) me?

MO: Oh yes, and he was (c) you – only about thirty, I'd say.

PO: Humph! And (d) his hair?

MO: It was blond, and short ... it was (e) yours, actually.

PO: I see. (f) a beard?

MO: No, he was (g) clean-shaven.

PO: OK. Now (h) at these photos – can you see him?

MO: Oh yes, he (i) exactly like this one here.

PO: But that's Frankie 'Fingers' Farnham – (j) a beard, and he's very short! Do you remember anything else about the man?

MO: Yes, (k) thing was that he was very (l) – he was wearing a suit ... not like a thief at all.

PO: Hm, like this photo?

MO: Yes, that's him!

PO: That's Bill 'the Businessman' Mahony: he's in prison! Are you sure you saw the thief?

MO: Well, er, it was very dark ...

Order of adjectives

When we use more than one adjective before a noun, the order is:

size	shape	colour	noun
long		dark	hair
big	square		glasses
opinion	other adjectives	noun	
a pretty	young	woman	

We do **not** use *and*:

She's got long ~~and~~ dark hair.

LOOK!

9 Tick (✓) the sentence if the word order is correct. Put a cross (✗) if the word order is wrong, and correct it.

- a Sue's little daughter's got ^{big blue} ~~blue big~~ eyes and ^{long blonde} ~~blond~~ long hair.
- b Kerry wore a very elegant, long, black dress to the theatre.
- c Harry's got a grey short beard and a moustache.
- d I saw some silver gorgeous earrings when I was shopping today.
- e You know Jon – he's got short dark hair and he wears small round glasses
- f I always wear old casual clothes at home.
- g Cindy's tall, and she's got pale beautiful skin.
- h We saw a strange-looking old man waiting at the bus stop.

Vocabulary

Adjectives to describe appearance

10 Cross out the word that does **not** belong in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|
| a pretty | attractive | ugly | good-looking |
| b blond | dark-haired | dyed | long |
| c enormous | young | old | in her twenties |
| d pale | fair-skinned | tanned | clean-shaven |
| e elegant | sophisticated | polite | casual |

Physical appearance

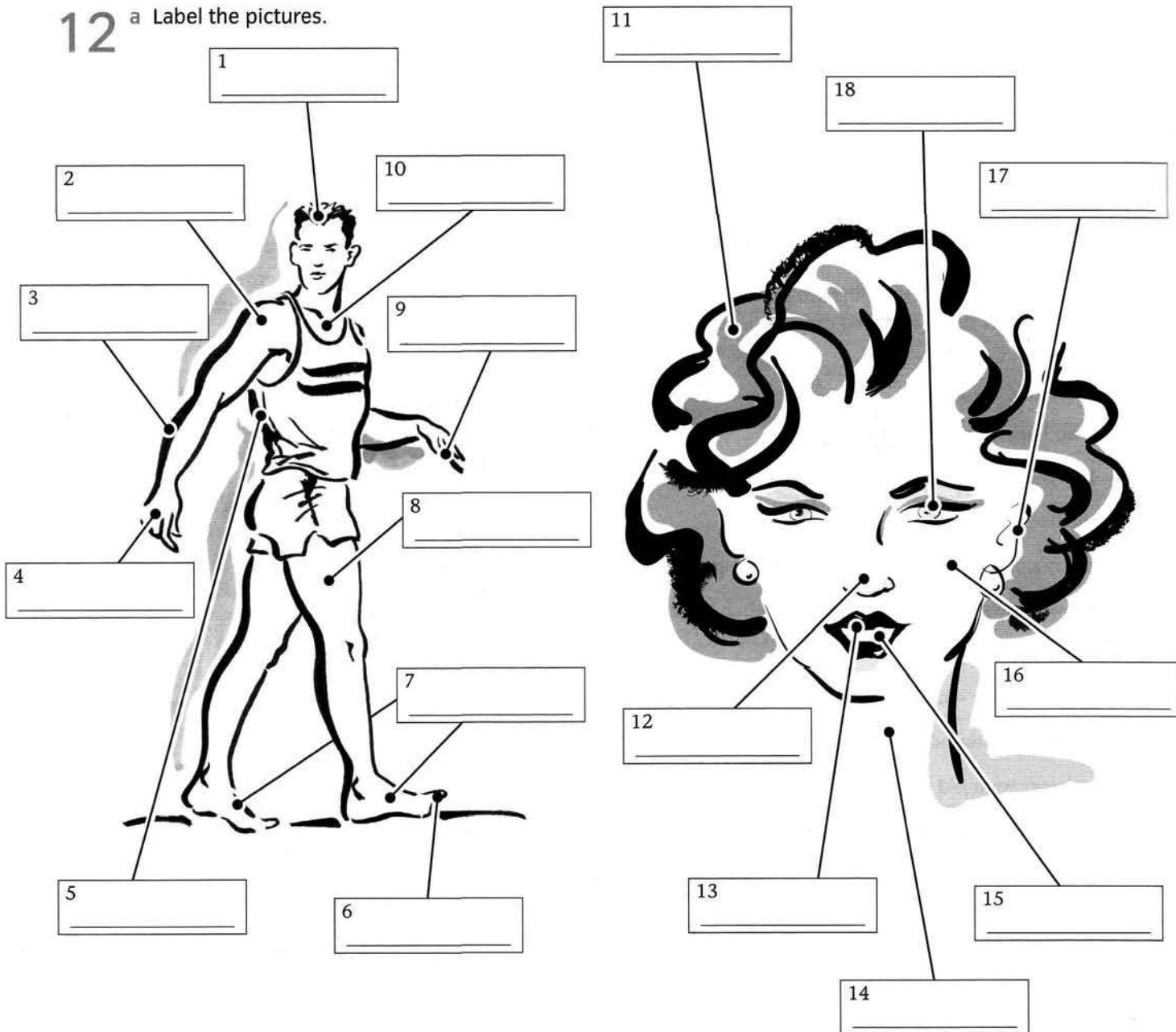
11 Use the clues to complete the grid below. The words all come from pages 42–43 of the Students' Book.

- a Eighteenth-century ladies – and men – often wore a _____ on their head. (3 letters)
- b Physically strong and good at sport. (8 letters)
- c You are this if you have a lot of courage. (5 letters)
- d When your skin goes brown because of the sun, you have one of these. (6 letters)
- e In the times of Queen Elizabeth I, fashionable ladies wanted their faces to be this colour! (5)
- f If you eat something which is _____, you will be very ill. (9 letters)
- g The opposite of blond is *dark*. (6 letters)
- h It's between your head and your shoulders! (4 letters)
- i For skin colour, the opposite of dark. (4 letters)
- j Thin, in an attractive way. (4 letters)
- k People put this on their face to look more attractive. (4 letters, 2 letters)
- l People put this liquid on their skin: it has a pleasant smell. (7 letters)

a			W	I	G			
b			H					
c			A					
d			T					
e			I					
f			S					
g			H					
h			E					
i			L					
j			I					
k			K					
l			E					
			?					

Vocabulary booster: parts of the face and body

12 a Label the pictures.



b T5.4 Listen and practise the pronunciation of the words.

c How many does a person usually have? Write the words from part a next to the correct number below.

1: head , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

2: _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

10: _____ , _____

32: _____

Uncountable: _____

Wordspot

look

13 Use an expression from the box to complete these sentences.

looking forward look for look at look up
look like Look out ~~looking~~ look after
looks good

- He was a very good looking man, but he wasn't very intelligent.
- Could you help me _____ my bag? I can't find it anywhere.
- I hope Mandy doesn't ask me to _____ her children today.
- I'm really _____ to my summer holidays – we're going to visit my cousin in Rio.
- Tim _____ really _____ in that suit, doesn't he?
- _____! There's something in the middle of the road.
- You could _____ the phone number on the Internet if you're not sure.
- He loves to _____ himself in the mirror.

Pronunciation

The letter 'o'

14 **a T5.5** There are a number of different ways to pronounce the letter 'o'. Listen:

/ɔ:/ e.g.: more	/əʊ/ e.g.: most	/ɒ/ e.g.: got

b T5.6 Listen to the pronunciation of the words below. In each pair, is the sound in bold the same or different? Practise saying the words.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------------|
| 1 both | important | <u>different</u> |
| 2 old | slow | <u>the same</u> |
| 3 morning | dog | _____ |
| 4 toe | nose | _____ |
| 5 modern | photograph | _____ |
| 6 popular | organised | _____ |
| 7 local | strong | _____ |
| 8 sport | your | _____ |

Improve your writing

Writing a description

15 **a** Read the description a student wrote of someone in her family. Which sentence talks about:

- who the person is, and the writer's relationship to her? E
- her general appearance? _____
- her build and height? _____
- her eyes? _____
- her hair? _____
- her age? _____

A She's a very attractive little girl – she always looks happy and she's got a lovely smile.

B Her eyes are blue, just like her father's.

C She's about average height for her age ... and she's quite slim.

D She's got beautiful, blonde hair ... and it's her natural colour!

E Louise is my youngest cousin, and she lives not far from my family.

F She'll be ten next birthday.

b Make some notes about someone you know well, or someone in your family. Write a paragraph using the suggested order in part a.

Useful phrases

X is my ... , and (s)he lives ...
(S)he's a very ... man/woman/girl/boy and (s)he's got a lovely ...
(S)he's got ... hair/eyes.
His/Her eyes are ... / and (s)he's got long/short, dark/blond hair.
(S)he's about ... tall / about average height.
(S)he's ... years old / (S)he'll be ... next birthday.

MODULE 6

Intentions and wishes: *going to, planning to, would like to, would rather* Positive and negative forms



1 Write sentences about the Craven family.

- a Rob and Sofia Craven live in England but they / plan / move / to California.
Rob and Sofia Craven live in England but they are planning to move to California.
- b Rob is a cameraman and he / going / work / in a film studio there.

- c Sofia is a music teacher, but she / not / plan / work / for the first few months.

- d They / going / sell / their car, but they / not / going / sell their house. A friend of theirs / going / rent / it.

- e The children / plan / take / their dog with them, but Rob and Sofia / plan / leave / him in England. They / going / buy / another dog in California.

- f In California, Sofia / like / buy / a house by the beach, but Rob / rather / have / an apartment with a big garden. The children / like / live / next door to Cameron Diaz!

- g Emily says she / like / have a horse, but Todd / rather / get / another dog.

- h Emily / like / learn / to ride, but Todd / rather / learn / to surf.

Question forms

2 Here are some answers about the Craven family. Write the questions.

- a Where are they planning to move?
To California.
- b _____?
In a film studio.
- c _____?
No, not for the first few months.
- d _____?
Yes they are, but not their house.
- e _____?
A friend of theirs.
- f _____?
No, they're planning to leave him in England.
- g _____?
No, he'd rather have a big garden.
- h _____?
Next door to Cameron Diaz.
- i _____?
A horse.
- j _____?
He'd rather learn to surf.



3 Read the newspaper column. Choose the phrases from the box to fill the gaps.

going to he's I would planning to not planning
I'm planning is going to retire rather

Seen and heard

The best of
this week's
celebrity gossip

by Stella Renuzzi



Glamorous actress, Sophie de Roy, has said that she is in love with Argentinian dancer Hector Castagni. 'He's the perfect man for me,' she told me, 'It's not easy being a single girl, but I hope that's (a) going to change soon.' 'Sophie and I are both very young,' said Castagni in an interview with KO magazine. 'I would (b) _____ wait for a few years before we make any important decisions. I'm (c) _____ to get married till I'm thirty.'

Ex-footballer Jim Norton is in Hollywood hoping for a career in films. And the good news for Jim is that he has found his first film role – (d) _____ going to play the part of 'Badger' – a violent criminal – in the new Mo Amos film, *Gun Runner*. 'I don't think there's a big difference between acting and playing football,' he said to me, 'so I'm (e) _____ move here to help my film career.'

Angry that his last film *Smash!!* did not win the Academy Award, film director Donald Braine has said that he's going (f) _____ from show business. 'If no one likes my films, that's not my problem,' he said. 'The film world is not important to me. I'm more interested in my new restaurant (also called *Smash!!*). And he has more news: '(g) _____ to open another restaurant (*Smash!!* 2) in Los Angeles next year,' he says.

Holly Pratelli – star of the TV Soap Opera *Hope Street* – (h) _____ to leave the series. She says it's because she doesn't like her new co-star, Chuck Ryder. 'I don't think he's handsome at all,' she told me. 'One day, (i) _____ like to have a big romantic scene with British actor Roy Thinn – he's gorgeous!'

Predictions will and won't

4 Put *will* or *won't* in the best place in the sentences.

- a It ^{won't} be difficult to find accommodation – there aren't many tourists at this time of year.
- b Do you think we be able to buy tickets when we get there?
- c I'm sorry, but there be any time for us to have lunch.
- d You be all right if I go out for a couple of hours?
- e I'm going to Michelle's party on Sunday. You be there too?
- f Don't worry. I'm sure there be any problems getting a visa.
- g How long it take for us to get there?
- h There be any food at your party?

Glossary

gossip = conversation or writing about other people's behaviour and private lives

Short answers with *will*, *won't* and *going to*

Will you / (s)he / it / we / they be here tomorrow?

Yes, I / (s)he / it / we / they will.

No, I / (s)he / it / we / they won't.

Are you / we / they going to be there?

Yes, I am.

Yes, we / you / they are.

No, I'm not.

No, we're / you're / they're not.

Is (s)he / it going to be there?

Yes, (s)he / it is.

No, (s)he / it isn't.

LOOK!

5 Write in the correct short answer.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| a Will Antonella be at the party on Friday? | Yes, <u>she will.</u> |
| b Are you going to say sorry? | No, _____ |
| c Is it going to be a nice day? | Yes, _____ |
| d Will you be at home if I phone you at ten? | No, _____ |
| e Are Jill and Rory going to come with us? | No, _____ |
| f Are you going to see Frank this afternoon? | Yes, _____ |
| g Will it take a long time to get to the airport? | No, _____ |
| h Will you be here next month? | Yes, _____ |

Pronunciation

'll, will and won't

6 a T6.1 Listen to how we pronounce 'll, will and won't.

'll: I'll go, I'll see, It'll be, There'll be

will: Will you see ...? Will there be ...? Will it be ...? Yes, I will, Yes there will

won't: I won't stay, It won't happen, They won't go, There won't be time

b T6.2 Listen and complete the sentences. Then listen and repeat.

- I'll _____ see you after my holiday.
- _____ have a great time!
- _____ be at home tomorrow.
- _____ be at home later?
- Yes, _____.
- _____ be crowded?
- No, _____.
- _____ be here soon.
- _____ be time to go to the zoo?
- No, _____.

Real life Social chit-chat

7 a Match the beginnings of the questions in A with the endings in B.

- | A | B |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Is he feeling | on holiday? |
| 2 Horrible day, | time in Madrid? |
| 3 Did you | for the |
| have a | weekend? |
| 4 Did you get | to be back? |
| 5 Have you got | good weekend? |
| any plans | nice weather? |
| 6 Is it your first | better now? |
| 7 Are you glad | isn't it? |
| 8 Are you here | |

b Write the questions from part a in the correct place.

- Have you got any plans for the weekend?
Yes, we're going to visit my aunt and uncle.
- _____
It was very busy. I had friends for lunch on Sunday.
- _____
Terrible. I hate the rain!
- _____
No, actually I'm working here for a few days.
- How's your little boy?

Oh yes, he's going back to school tomorrow.
- How was the holiday?

Beautiful. It was lovely and warm every day.
- _____
Not really. I've got so much to do at work now.
- _____
No, I came here once when I was only ten – I don't remember much.

Vocabulary

Holidays

8 a Choose a word from the box to match one of the definitions below.

a cruise	a nightmare	an excursion	crowded
delayed	luxurious	nightlife	peaceful
polluted	self-catering	tasty	warm

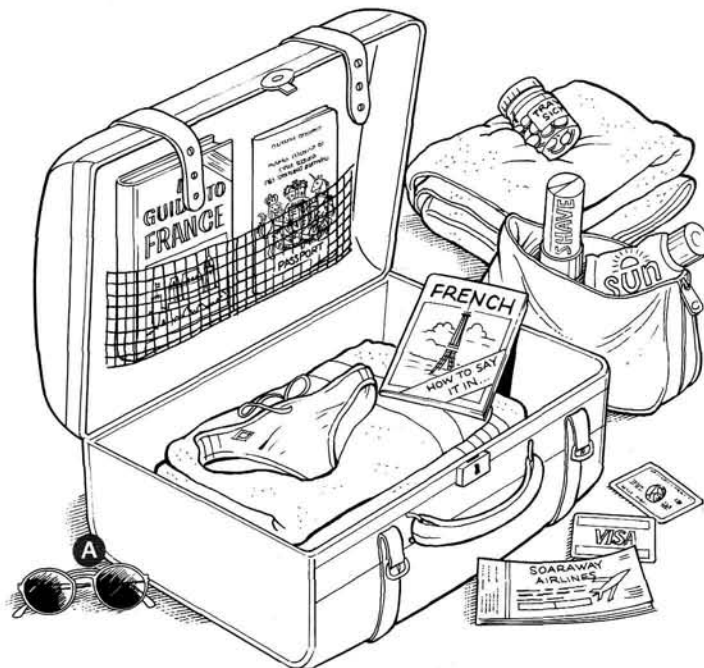
- between hot and cold warm
- comfortable, beautiful and expensive _____
- damaged by gases or chemicals _____
- a holiday on a large ship _____
- good to eat or drink _____
- entertainment in the evening _____
- you cook your own food _____
- too full of people or things _____
- calm and quiet _____
- a short journey to visit a place _____
- late because of something like bad weather or traffic _____
- a bad experience or a bad dream _____

b Complete the sentences with a word from the box in part a.

- When we visited Japan, we had a dish called *teriyaki* which was very tasty.
- At the weekend, the beach got so _____, there was nowhere for us to sit.
- Let's have a swim! The water's quite _____.
- Have you booked _____ today? I'm going to visit the castle.
- Your flight is _____ by about two hours.
- Unfortunately, the lake near the industrial plant is now so _____ that all the fish have died.
- We stayed in a cabin in the mountains, far from any roads or towns. It was very _____.
- I hope the _____ is good in this place. I'd really like to go dancing.
- I hate _____ holidays: I want someone else to do the cooking for a change!
- The Hotel Metropole is a five-star hotel; one of the most _____ hotels in the city.
- We're planning to go on _____ round the Mediterranean next year.
- My handbag was stolen at the airport, and then I missed my flight – what a _____!

Vocabulary booster: things you take on holiday

9 a Dave is going on holiday. Look at the picture and tick (✓) the items in the box that he has remembered to pack. What has he forgotten?



passport	sun cream	sunglasses	guide book
swimming trunks	shaving foam	phrase book	
towels	credit cards	plane tickets	toothbrush
travel sickness pills			

b T6.3 Listen and practise saying the words.

c Put the words into one of the columns below.

Things you need during a journey	Things you need for the beach	Things you need in a strange town	Other
passport	sun cream		

Listen and read

10 **10.4** Read and listen to the information about holiday offers. Find the answers to the questions below:

- a Which is the cheapest holiday destination?

- b If you want information about cheap flights to Hong Kong, what number should you phone?

- c How long is the holiday in Sorrento?

- d Which hotel do you stay at in Boston?

- e How much does the holiday in Spain cost?

- f On what date does the holiday in Syria begin?

- g Can you buy a cheap ticket to Sorrento after March 31?

- h Where do you learn salsa dancing?

- i What is the shortest time you can stay in Hong Kong?

- j What's the price of the trip to Lille?

- k Which holiday is cheaper for children?

- l How many days does the tour of Syria last?

A Dance and ski in Spain

Dance Holidays (01206 5777000) is offering a seven-day holiday combining skiing in the Sierra Nevada and salsa dancing in Granada. The price, £395, includes flights, **B&B** and ski pass.



B Eurostar to Lille

Time Off (0870 584 6363) has two nights at the Grand Hotel Bellevue in Lille for £179. This price includes return Eurostar tickets, accommodation and breakfast.



C Bargain flights to Hong Kong

Trailfinders (020 7938 3366) has cut-price fares to Hong Kong for only £310 on KLM. Departures are from Stansted Airport until 10 April. The minimum stay required is seven days, the maximum is one month.



D



Bargain in Boston

Virgin Holidays (01293 456789) has three nights at the two-star Midtown Hotel in Boston for £299 until 28 March. Flights depart from Gatwick and children under 11 pay half price.

E Tour of Syria

The Imaginative Traveller (020 8742 8612) has a nine-day tour of Syria. The trip, which includes Palmyra and Damascus, leaves on 24 March and costs £695, with flights, hotels and guides.



F

Week in Sorrento

Citalia (020 8686 5533) has seven nights in Sorrento for £399. This includes half-board accommodation in the Hotel Bristol and flights. The offer applies to departures on 31 March.



Glossary

B&B = the hotel price includes bed and breakfast **half-board** = the hotel price includes bed, breakfast and dinner

Improve your writing

More postcards

11 a Read the three postcards below. In each case, find out:

- who sent the postcard, and from where.
A _____
B _____
C _____
- the relationship between the sender and the receiver.
A _____
B _____
C _____
- is the sender enjoying her/himself?
A _____ B _____ C _____

A

Hi everyone!
I can't believe we're finally in Bangkok, it's fantastic, very hot and crowded (a bit like the office really...), lots to see and do; the food is really good (some dishes almost as hot as the weather!). Today we visited the famous Golden Temple and tomorrow we're going on an excursion to an island called Ko Sichang.
Don't work too hard! See you when we get back.
Grill & Ruth
PS: Give our love to the big boss!

B

Dear Tanya,
Your father and I are spending a few days here at the seaside. The weather has been very wet so far, and unfortunately dad has got a bad cold so we can't go out; not much fresh air. We've seen some good programmes on TV, though. Hope you're enjoying yourself in London,
Mum

C

Dear Jo,
I'm sure you'll be surprised to get a card from me, but here I am! Last night we spent our first night out in the desert, and I must say it was fantastic. I never knew there were so many stars. And that it could be so quiet. I miss you, darling, and you know I'll be back one day. I just need some time, that's all. I hope you understand.
All my love,
K x

b Write a postcard from one of the places in part a to your teacher/someone in your class. Use some of the phrases from the box.

Hi, everyone! See you when I/we get back
Dear ... I'll be back soon / one day
We're spending a few days in ...
The weather has been ...
I can't believe we're here in ... Don't work too hard
Here I am in ... All my love Lots to see ...
Hope you're enjoying yourself on ... The food is ...
Give my/our love to ... Today we visited ...
Tomorrow we're going to ...

Spelling

Words with -ed and -ing

Most of these words add -ing or -ed to the infinitive form.

interesting interested

Words which end in -e **either**: drop the -e in the -ing form

come coming

or: add -d in the -ed form

telephone telephoned

Verbs which end in a consonant, a vowel and a consonant, double the final consonant in the -ing form.

put putting

LOOK!

12 How do you spell the -ing and -ed form of these verbs?

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------|----------------|
| a | climb | <u>climbing</u> | <u>climbed</u> |
| b | plan | _____ | _____ |
| c | disgust | _____ | _____ |
| d | surprise | _____ | _____ |
| e | relax | _____ | _____ |
| f | stay | _____ | _____ |
| g | cycle | _____ | _____ |
| h | move | _____ | _____ |

MODULE 7

Present perfect Positive, negative and question forms

1 Complete the gaps in the dialogues below with a word from the box. Use each word **twice**.

've 's have has
haven't hasn't

a A: I' (1) ve just seen a friend of mine on TV.

(2) _____ you ever appeared on television?

B: No, but my brother

(3) _____. He was in a video a few years ago.

A: Really? Was it good?

B: I don't know. I

(4) _____ seen it.

b My friend Florence

(5) _____ always wanted to be a successful writer. She

(6) _____ written four novels, but she (7) _____ made much money.

I (8) _____ read any of them myself, but she tells me they're very exciting.

c The Diamante Brothers

(9) _____ been famous for more than twenty years. 'A show business life is the only life I

(10) _____ known,' says Dion Diamante. 'It

(11) _____ been easy for us to live a normal life. But it

(12) _____ been a fantastic life ... so far!'

Present perfect and Past simple with for

2 Circle the best tense, Present perfect or Past simple.

a The Earth *existed* / *has existed* for more than 4,000 million years.

b Dinosaurs *have lived* / *lived* on Earth for 160 million years.



c Humans *have been* / *were* on the planet for just 50,000 years.

d In the past, people *thought* / *have thought* that the world was flat.

e The first Australians – the Aborigines – *have lived* / *lived* there for about 40,000 years.

f For many years, the USA *has been* / *was* a British colony.

g The USA *has been* / *was* an independent country for over 200 years.

Present perfect: short answers

Short answers with the Present perfect

Have I / you / we / they been to Japan?

Yes, I / you / we / they have.

No, I / you / we / they haven't.

Has (s)he / it finished?

Yes, (s)he / it has.

No, (s)he / it hasn't.

LOOK!

3 Read the survey results and answer the questions. Use short answers.

	been to the USA?	passed driving test?	appeared on TV?
Rodolfo	✓	✓	✗
Hiroko	✗	✗	✗
Adam and Rachel	✓	✗	✓

a Has Rodolfo been to the USA?

Yes, he has.

b Has Hiroko passed her driving test?

No, she hasn't.

c Has Rodolfo appeared on television?

d Has Hiroko been to the USA?

e Has Hiroko appeared on television?

f Have Adam and Rachel been to the USA?

g Have they passed their driving tests?

h Have they appeared on television?

Present perfect with *just, yet, already* and *never*

We often use *just, never* and *already* with the Present perfect. These words come between *have* and the past participle.

They've just arrived.
I've already done this exercise.
I've never been to Australia.

Yet comes at the end of the sentence.
They haven't arrived yet.

LOOK!

4 a Put *just, already, yet* or *never* in the right place in the 'B' sentences

- 1 A: What's the difference between Great Britain and the UK?
B: I've ~~already~~ told you twice!
- 2 A: Why are you looking so happy?
B: I've heard that my cousin is coming to stay!
- 3 A: Do you like Thai food?
B: I don't know. I've tried it.
- 4 A: Is Ernesto here?
B: No, he hasn't arrived.
- 5 A: Would you like to go and see *X-Men* tonight?
B: Not really, I've seen it twice.

b **T7.1** Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

Present perfect and Past simple with time phrases

5 In the sentences below, put the verb in brackets into the correct form: Present perfect or Past simple.

- a Carlos visited (visit) the USA about twelve years ago.
- b (go) to the cinema lately? No, I (not/have) the time.
- c The plane (take off) at 8.15 ... exactly on time.
- d I (never/see) anything so stupid in all my life!
- e It (be) a bad day in the shop: so far this morning we (not/have) a single customer.
- f My parents (get married) when they (be) only nineteen years old.
- g I hope the weather gets better soon – it (be) really terrible this week.
- h Our son (arrive) in Australia three weeks ago, but he (write) to us yet.
- i Caroline (go) out a few minutes ago.

been or gone

She's gone to school. = She's at school, or on her way to school now.
She's been to school. = She's not at school now.

LOOK!

6 Write *been* or *gone* in the following sentences.

- a 'Where's Roberto?' 'He's gone home.'
- b I've to South America three times in my life.
- c 'I'm sorry, you can't speak to Erik – he's out for lunch.'
- d I left my umbrella here half an hour ago, and now it's !
- e How many times have you to the supermarket this month?
- f He's nearly forty years old, and he's never abroad.
- g Anna was here a minute ago. Where's she ?
- h Teresa is on her way to the station and Marc has with her.
- i Where have you ? We've got to finish this work by 5.30.



Present perfect and Past simple

7 a Complete this text about Cher, using the correct tense, Present perfect or Past simple.



Few stars (1) have had (have) careers as long and varied as Cher. In a career of more than three decades, she (2) _____ (be) successful both as a singer and as an actress.

Born Cherilyn Sarkasian LaPier in El Centro, California, on 20th May 1946, she (3) _____ (leave) home for Hollywood at the age of sixteen. When only seventeen she (4) _____ (marry) songwriter and record producer, Sonny Bono. As Sonny and Cher, they (5) _____ (have) several hits in the 1960s, including 'I Got You Babe' in 1964. But in the 1970s, success (6) _____ (be) more difficult to find, and Cher and Bono (7) _____ (get) divorced in 1975. Soon after, Cher (8) _____ (marry) rock star Gregg Allman, but the marriage only (9) _____ (last) until 1979. She (10) _____ (not / marry) again.

Since the mid-1980s, Cher (11) _____ (have) a second career – as an actress, appearing in films like *The Witches of Eastwick* and *Faithful*. In 1988, she (12) _____ (win) a Best Actress Oscar for the film *Moonstruck*. More recently, Cher (13) _____ (return) to singing once more, and with great success – her single 'Believe' (14) _____ (become) US Number One in March 1999. In 2002, Cher (15) _____ (start) a farewell tour which (16) _____ (last) for over two years!

b **17.2** Listen and check.

Past participles wordsearch

8 a There are twenty more irregular past participles in the box below. How many can you find? Write the past participle and the base form below.

- 1 heard hear
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____
- 16 _____
- 17 _____
- 18 _____
- 19 _____
- 20 _____
- 21 _____
- 22 _____

H	E	A	R	D	R	B	S	A	T	C
M	A	D	E	O	C	R	E	K	S	O
W	I	O	L	D	S	O	E	T	P	M
R	E	S	O	L	D	U	N	C	O	E
I	N	E	S	U	N	G	F	O	K	D
T	P	U	T	N	C	H	O	S	E	N
T	D	R	U	N	K	T	U	T	N	T
E	G	O	T	G	W	O	N	Y	C	S
N	D	F	Y	P	A	I	D	D	A	W

b **17.3** Listen and check. Practise saying the past participles.

Vocabulary

Ambitions and dreams

9 Complete the phrases with the correct verbs.

- a go { on a cruise
to university
abroad
- b _____ { to speak a foreign language
how to fly a plane
how to drive a car



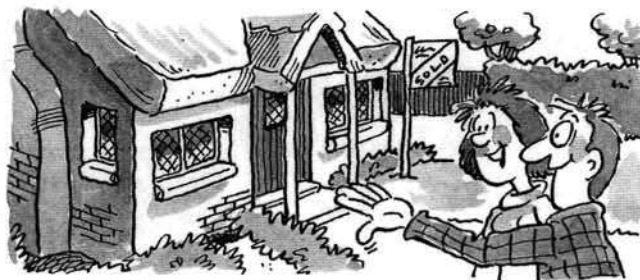
- c _____ { a degree
married
a job
- d _____ { a millionaire
good at something
famous
- e _____ { an interesting job
children
a large family



- f _____ { a musical instrument
a sport
in a band

- g _____ { a novel
a book
a computer program

- h _____ { a house or flat
a car
a holiday home



Pronunciation

The sounds /æ/ and /ʌ/

10 a T7.4 We often pronounce the letter 'a' as /æ/. Listen to the example words. Underline the /æ/ sound.

married family language Saturday

b T7.5 We often pronounce the letter 'u' as /ʌ/. Listen to the example words. Underline the /ʌ/ sound.

country just understand money

c T7.6 Listen and write down the words you hear. Does each word have an /æ/ sound or an /ʌ/ sound?

- 1 sat /æ/
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____

d Listen again and practise saying the words.

Vocabulary booster: celebrity jobs

11 a Match the jobs in the pictures to the words in the box.

fashion designer film director film star international gymnast
musician pop star professional footballer supermodel
TV chef TV presenter



b T7.7 Listen and practise saying the words.

c Make five pairs of jobs which have something in common.

pop star and musician: both work in the music industry

Wordspot for

12 Put *for* in the correct place in the sentences.

- Jan's been in Poland ^{for} six months and she still doesn't speak any Polish!
- 'What are you looking?'
'My wallet – I had it a moment ago.'
- Look – my husband gave me this lovely watch our wedding anniversary.
- Come on Sammy, it's ten o'clock, time bed.
- I read in a magazine yesterday that some diets are bad you.
- It's really hot today: do you want to go a swim?
- Excuse me, we ordered nearly an hour ago and we're still waiting our food.
- I opened this letter by mistake, it's you.
- Good morning! What would you like breakfast?
- Sitting in the sun for a long time isn't good your skin.
- I asked my boss a day off, but he said there's too much to do at the office.
- Hurry up! I don't want to be late the meeting.

Improve your writing

A mini-biography

13 a Read the text about jazz musician, Kenny G. Where should the phrases below go in the text?

- A As well as making records
B He was born in 1956 as Kenny Gorelick in Seattle, USA
C During the last twenty years, Kenny has played with
D Kenny became well-known on the international music scene
E When he was just fifteen years old
F ~~Saxophonist~~ Kenny G

b Write some sentences about a famous musician, actor or entertainer from your country. Use these phrases to help you.

... is ... (country's) most
successful ...

He was born in ... (place) in ...
(year)

After ... he started his career as
a ...

He became well-known during ...

When he was ... years old, he ...

During the last ... years he has
... and ...

Kenny G

The World's Favourite Jazz Musician ...



(1) Saxophonist Kenny G . is now the world's most successful jazz musician.

(2) _____, and he learned to play the saxophone at an early age. (3) _____, he toured Europe with his high school band. After studying at Washington University he started his career as a musician. In 1982 he signed for Arista records and made his first solo album *Kenny G*.

Success came slowly at first, but during the 1990s

(4) _____. He released *Breathless*, his most successful album so far in 1993, and in 1994 won the Best Artist award at the 21st American Music Awards held in Los Angeles.

(5) _____, he also found time to play in front of another famous saxophone player – US President Bill Clinton – at the ‘Gala For The President’ concert in Washington, and to break the world record for playing a single note (45 minutes and 47 seconds!) at the J & R Music World Store in New York in 1997.

(6) _____ superstars like Aretha Franklin, Michael Bolton and Whitney Houston and he has sold more than 36 million albums worldwide ... and he hasn't sung a note!

MODULE 8

Using articles

a or the

The first time we mention something, we use *a*.
If we mention it again, we use *the*:
My uncle caught a big fish when he went fishing.
Later, we cooked the fish for dinner.

LOOK!

1 Complete the sentences with *a* or *the*.

- a Jan's husband gave her _____ gold watch for her birthday.
- b Julie and Sam have two children, _____ girl and _____ boy. _____ boy is seven and _____ girl is three.
- c On Saturdays I work in _____ little shop in my village. _____ shop sells souvenirs, sweets and newspapers.
- d China is _____ really interesting country. Have you been there?
- e I bought _____ cheese sandwich and _____ cake for lunch. _____ cake was delicious but _____ sandwich tasted horrible.

Zero for general statements

2 a Find and cross out the unnecessary *the* in each sentence below.

- a ~~The~~ Cola is one of the most popular drinks in the world.
- b It's not true that English people drink the tea all the time.
- c Drinking the coffee helps me to wake up in the morning!
- d People in the Argentina often have a barbecue at the weekend.
- e The Japanese tea isn't the same as English tea.
- f Have you heard the news? The price of the petrol is going up again!
- g Marco says that the best ice cream comes from the Italy.
- h In the some parts of the United States, you can't drive until you're eighteen.

For general and specific statements

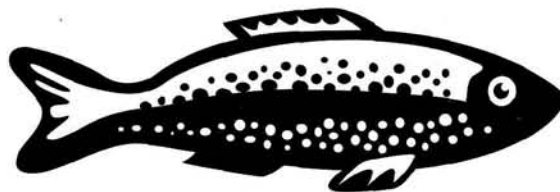
3 Look at the pairs of sentences and circle the correct phrase.

We do not use *the* when we talk about things or people **in general**.
Dogs make very good pets.

LOOK!

We use *the* to talk about **specific** things or people.
The people in my street are very friendly.
'Where's the milk?' 'It's in the fridge.'

- a 'Where's ~~coffee~~ / the coffee?'
'It's in the cupboard on the left.'
I always drink coffee / ~~the coffee~~ at breakfast time.
- b *Swiss people* / *The Swiss people* all learn two languages at school.
The Swiss people / *Swiss people* in my class all speak German.
- c These days, it's easy to buy *books* / *the books* over the Internet.
Where are *books* / *the books* you borrowed from the library?
- d What's *the weather* / *weather* like today?
Some people think that people work harder in *cold weather* / *the cold weather*.
- e Can you pass me *salt* / *the salt* please?
Salt / *The salt* is bad for you if you eat too much of it.



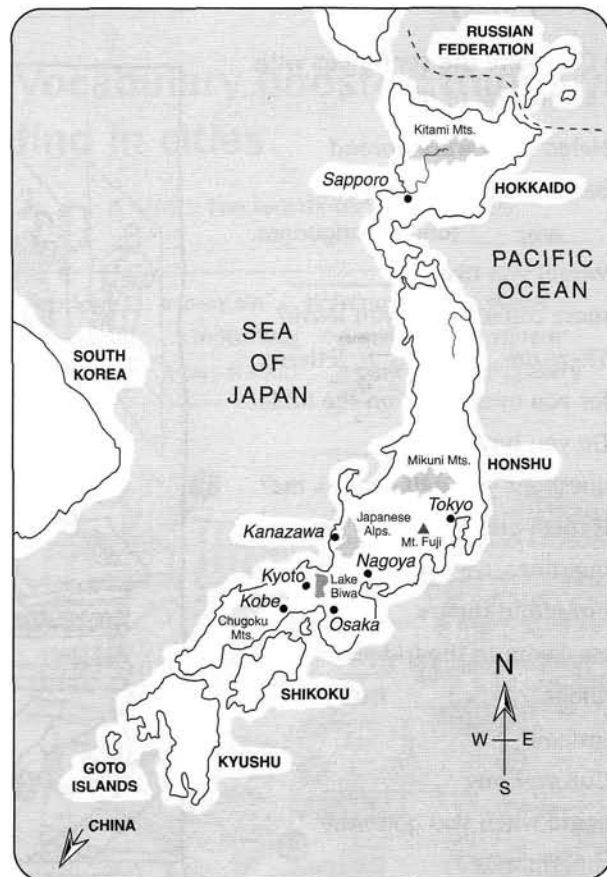
- f This river is so polluted that all *fish* / *the fish* have died.
Eating *fish* / *the fish* is very good for your heart.
- g I went to see *Chicago* last night: *music* / *the music* was great!
I sometimes listen to *the music* / *music* when I'm working.

With geographical features

4 Read the Fact File about Japan. Complete the text using *the* or *-*.

Japan: Fact file

(a) _____ Japan is not one island, but a group of over a thousand islands in (b) _____ Pacific Ocean, in the east of (c) _____ Asia. The four largest islands are (d) _____ Hokkaido, (e) _____ Honshu, (f) _____ Kyushu and (g) _____ Shikoku. Japan's nearest neighbours are (h) _____ North and South Korea across (i) _____ Sea of Japan, (j) _____ China and (k) _____ Russian Federation. There are a number of volcanic mountains, including (l) _____ Mount Fuji and (m) _____ Mount Aso. Other important mountain ranges are (n) _____ Chugoku Mountains and (o) _____ Japanese Alps not far from (p) _____ Nagoya, the third city. Hokkaido is the furthest north of the main islands. The main city is (q) _____ Sapporo on (r) _____ River Ishikari. Popular holiday places are (s) _____ Kitami Mountains and (t) _____ Lake Kussharo.



Phrases with and without *the*

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition, with or without *the*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a I don't want to go out tonight. I'd like to stay _____ home for a change.</p> <p>b I never have anything to eat _____ morning, just a cup of coffee.</p> <p>c There's a wonderful view of the city lights from this window _____ night.</p> <p>d The most beautiful scenery is _____ north of the country.</p> <p>e Marianne and her husband Tony first met when they were _____ school.</p> <p>f If you take your car to England, don't forget to drive _____ left!</p> <p>g There's a small village _____ bottom of the mountain.</p> | <p>h August is a very quiet time in the city – most people are _____ holiday.</p> <p>i 'What did you study _____ university?' 'Economics and English.'</p> <p>j I'd like to move out of the city and go and live _____ coast.</p> <p>k Walk along Main Street for 200 metres, and you'll see the railway station _____ right.</p> <p>l 'Can I speak to Joel please?' 'I'm afraid he's still _____ bed!'</p> <p>m Here's my office telephone number if you want to ring me _____ work.</p> <p>n Of all the hotels _____ centre of the city, I think the Metropole is the best.</p> |
|--|---|

Quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns *some, any and no*

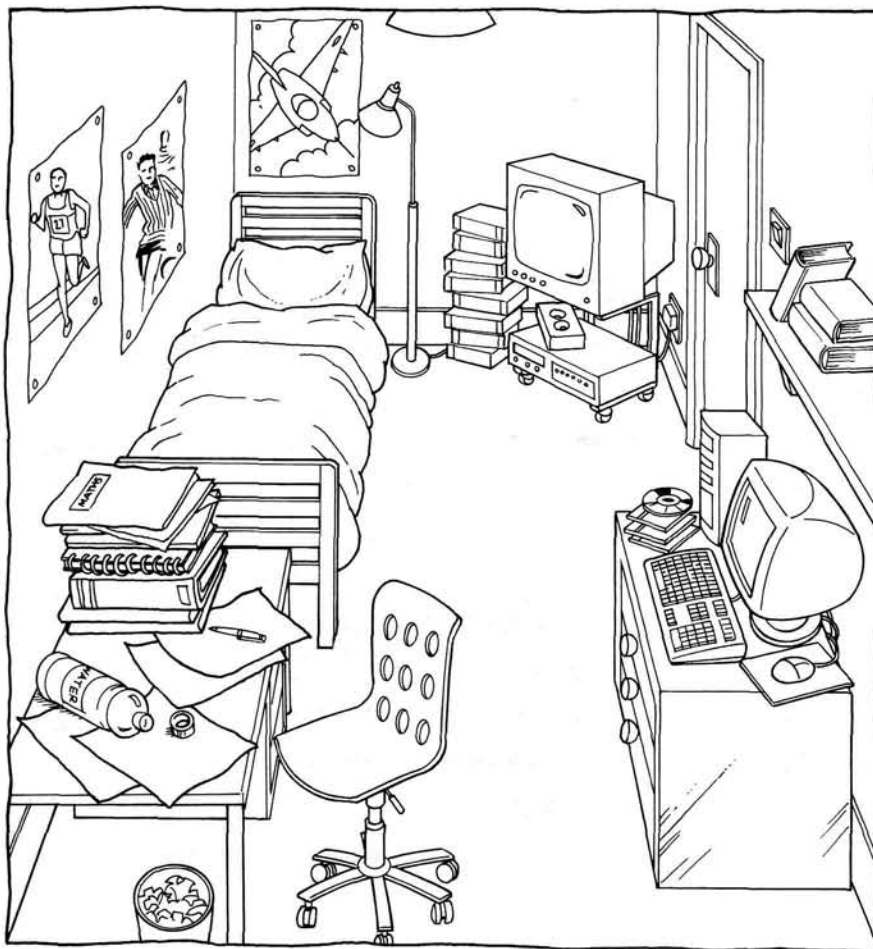
6 Complete the sentences with *some, any or no*.

- a Helga can't work abroad because she doesn't speak any foreign languages.
- b Would you like more coffee before you leave?
- c There are letters for you over there, on the table.
- d Do you have questions you'd like to ask me?
- e If there are more questions, we can finish now.
- f I'm afraid there's ice cream in the fridge. How about fruit instead?
- g Can you buy bread when you go to the supermarket?
- h I can't get a ticket from the machine – I haven't got change.
- i There are food shops open in the village on a Sunday, so you'll have to eat in a restaurant.

much, many, a lot of, a few, no

7 a Look at the picture of Luke's bedroom. Complete the sentences about Luke using the words in the box.

much many a lot of a few no a



- 1 There isn't much space in his bedroom.
- 2 He hasn't got books.
- 3 He's got work to do!
- 4 He's got videos.
- 5 There are pictures on the wall.
- 6 There is water in the bottle.
- 7 He's got computer, and computer games.
- 8 There are plants in his room.

b T8.1 Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

much, many, too much, too many and not enough

8 Complete the sentences using *much, many, too much, too many or enough*. Which sentences are true for you?

- a I don't have very much free time during the week.
- b I know that I eat _____ chocolate and _____ cakes.
- c I don't usually do _____ exercise – unless I have to run for the bus!
- d I feel really tired because I didn't have _____ sleep last night.
- e I don't know _____ people who speak English well.
- f I don't have _____ money to go on holiday this year so I'll have to stay at home.
- g I've got _____ things to do today: I won't be able to do them all.
- h I don't like coffee which has _____ sugar in it.
- i I don't think I've made _____ mistakes in this exercise!

Vocabulary **Geographical features**

9 Choose a word from the box to complete the sentences.

the coastline canals volcanoes lakes deserts
borders mountain ranges islands the climate
rivers

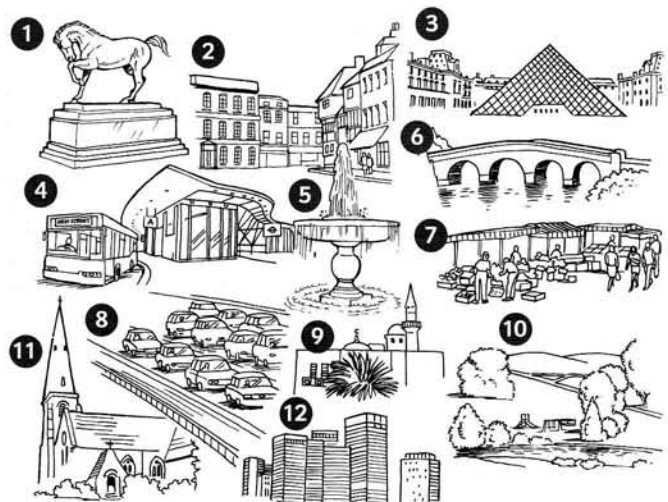
- a Bridges go over them; fish live in them; they always go to the sea. rivers
- b Camels like them; they are very dry and often hot; you don't need an umbrella in them. _____
- c It can be hot or cold, wet or dry, you can't change it! _____
- d You can swim in them and sail or windsurf on them. _____
- e They can be big or small; Ireland is one; they have water all around them. _____
- f They can be dangerous; sometimes they get very hot; Sicily has a famous one. _____
- g You have to cross them to get from one country to another. _____

- h It's next to the sea; it can be rocky; you can see it from the air. _____
- i They're usually straight; boats sail on them; Venice is famous for them. _____
- j They cover a lot of space; they can divide countries; sometimes you can drive over them. _____

Vocabulary booster: things you find in cities

10 a Write the words for the pictures.

a bridge a fountain skyscrapers a statue
a mosque a motorway a market a square
a church a bus station a park an art gallery



- 1 a statue
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____

b T8.2 Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

c Divide the words into **four** categories.

Buildings	Transport	Open spaces	Other
<u>a church</u>	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

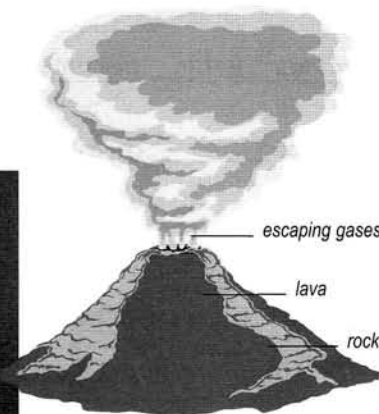
Listen and read

11 a T8.3 Read and listen to the text about volcanoes.

Volcanoes

We have all seen pictures like this from time to time ... perhaps you live in a country where there are volcanoes.

Here are some of the most frequently asked questions about volcanoes.



What are volcanoes?

A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening through which steam, gases and lava from the centre of the Earth can escape into the air.

What is lava?

Lava is red-hot rock which comes to the Earth's surface through the volcano. It has a temperature of about $1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$ – ten times hotter than boiling water! Lava can move as fast as 55 kph ... faster than most animals can run.

How many volcanoes are there in the world?

There are about 850 active volcanoes in the world. About sixty percent are in an area called the Ring of Fire in the Pacific Ocean. The largest active volcano is Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii.

What's the difference between 'active' and 'extinct' volcanoes?

An active volcano can erupt at any time. Extinct volcanoes are volcanoes that have stopped erupting.

What happens when they erupt?

A volcano erupts when there is a violent escape of gases and lava from the volcano. In 79 AD, Mount Vesuvius in Italy erupted, destroying the Roman city of Pompeii. The worst volcanic disaster in the twentieth century was in Martinique, a French island in the Caribbean Sea. A volcano called Mount Pelée near the town of St Pierre erupted on the morning of 8th May 1902. Of the 30,000 people in St Pierre, just two survived.

Can we predict when a volcano is going to erupt?

Nowadays, scientists usually know when a volcano is going to erupt. In 1991, the Pinatubo volcano, 100 kilometres northwest of Manila in the Philippines, began one of the largest eruptions of the twentieth century. Thanks to the scientists' warnings, more than 100,000 people left the area before the volcano erupted on 15th June.

b Complete the notes below with a name or number.

- 1 temperature of lava
 $1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 2 speed at which lava can move

- 3 number of active volcanoes in the world

- 4 percentage of volcanoes which are in the Ring of Fire

- 5 location of Mauna Loa

- 6 date when Mount Vesuvius erupted

- 7 location of Martinique

- 8 date when Mount Pelée erupted

- 9 number of people in St Pierre who died

- 10 number of people who survived

- 11 year when Pinatubo erupted

- 12 number of people who escaped

Pronunciation

Compounds with two nouns

In English, there are many nouns made of two words (compound nouns). Notice the stress on the first word:

LOOK!

noun + petrol + station
noun: station

-ing form dining + room
+ noun: room

12 T8.4 Mark the stress on these compound nouns. Then listen and check.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a bus stop | e skyscraper |
| b motorway | f bedroom |
| c telephone number | g computer game |
| d railway station | h art gallery |

Real life

Asking for and giving directions

13 a Correct the mistake in each of the sentences below.

- Excuse me, I'm looking Praed Street.
- Can you give me some direction?
- There's a post office on the corner. You can miss it.
- How I can get to the hospital, please?
- Carry past the supermarket and it's on your right.
- How long time does it take to walk?
- Walk Randall Street until you get to the library.
- Turn right at end of this street, and I think that's Park Road.

b Put five of the sentences in part a in the correct place in the conversations.

- A: _____
B: About twenty minutes, I'd say.
- A: _____
B: I can try. Where do you want to go?
- A: Excuse me, do you know where Park Road is?
B: _____
- A: Excuse me, where's the nearest post office?
B: Go down to the end of this street:

- A: _____
B: Turn left just after the cafe – look, where that ambulance is going.

Improve your writing

Notes giving directions

14 Look at the directions on pages 77 and 78 of the Students' Book. Write full sentences for the notes below.

- get off train / St Christopher's Station
Get off the train at St Christopher's Station.
- come out of station / turn left

- walk / Station Road / about fifty metres

- there / bus stop / on / right. Take / number 11 bus / to Sandy Bay

- get off / see large petrol station / on corner

- cross road / walk about 100 metres

- take / first turning / left, where / see sign saying 'Holiday Apartments'

- down hill towards sea / see 'Holiday Apartments' office on right. / open 9-5

Spelling

Same pronunciation, different spelling (homophones)

15 a Many words in English have the same pronunciation, but different spelling and meaning:

There were **two** people sitting in the square.
It was **too** dark to see anything.

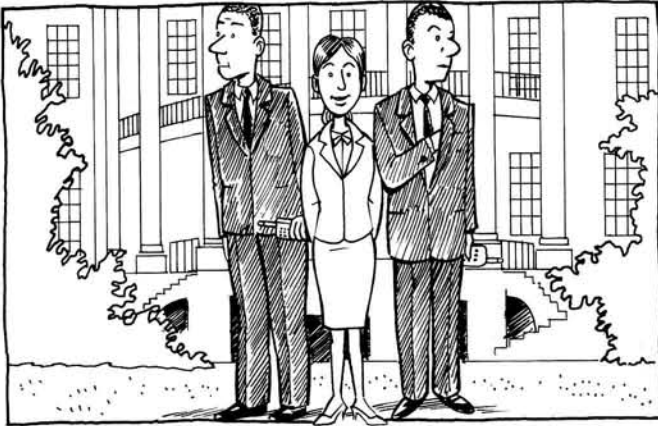
b Underline the correct spelling of each word in the text below.

If you need to buy something to eat, there's a ¹knew/new restaurant quite near ²hear/here which you could try: we ³ate/eight there last week and had a very good meal. When you come out of the house, turn ⁴right/write. Walk along the ⁵road/rode for about a 100 metres, ⁶passed/past the bank, and you'll ⁷sea/see the restaurant on the corner. Make sure you get ⁸their/there early, because the restaurant always gets very full ⁹buy/by about ¹⁰ate/eight o'clock.

MODULE 9

may, might, will, definitely, etc. will/won't

- 1 a On 31st December 1999, Madame Sol – a world famous astrologer – made some predictions for the next ten years. Write out the sentences using *will/won't*.



- 1 There / be / a woman president of the United States
There will be a woman president of the
United States.
- 2 People / not use / cash / they / only use / credit cards

- 3 Astronauts / visit / the planet Mars

- 4 Great Britain / not have / a king or queen

- 5 The countries of Western Europe / all use / the same currency

- 6 A terrible bug / destroy / the world's computers

- b Write some predictions of your own about the next ten years, using the ideas in the sentences in part a.

There won't be a woman president in my country
in the next ten years.

will probably / probably won't

- 2 Doctors believe that about 355,500 babies were born all around the world on New Year's Day 2000. New Zealand had the first Millennium baby. What can we predict about his life in the third millennium? Complete each sentence with *will* *definitely/probably* or *definitely/probably won't*.



- a He will probably have a completely normal life.
- b He _____ remember the Millennium celebrations.
- c He _____ be famous all his life.
- d He _____ be alive in the year 3000.
- e He _____ see a lot of changes in the third millennium.
- f He _____ speak English when he's older.
- g His parents _____ become rich.
- h People around the world _____ forget about him in a few years.

may/might

3 Rewrite the sentences using *may (not)* or *might (not)* instead of the phrase in bold.

- a **It's possible that** Martin will be at Sally's party on Saturday.

Martin may/might be at Sally's party on Saturday.

- b **Maybe we will** go abroad for our holidays next year.

- c **Perhaps they won't** be able to finish the work until next week.

- d Take your coat; **it's possible that it will** get cold later.

- e **Maybe** your mother won't want to go out this evening.

- f **Perhaps** Martha **will not** be able to help you.

- g **Maybe** the Prime Minister will resign if things don't get better.

- h Buy a lottery ticket: **it's possible that** you'll win £1 million!

will/won't/may/might

4 a Read the daily horoscope opposite. Which sign:

- 1 may have family problems?
Cancer
- 2 will have a good day at school?

- 3 might need more money than usual? _____
- 4 will have more things to do than usual? _____
- 5 may get very angry?



- ☐ Yesterday
- ☐ Send this horoscope to a friend
- ☐ Tomorrow ➔

Your Daily Horoscope for Wednesday 17 May
by **Sylvia Fox**

Taurus



You might have an argument with an important person today. If this happens, you'll need help. A friend or partner will be very useful to you. And who knows ... you might win the argument!

Gemini



This will be another busy work day for you: you'll have all the normal things to do, but there may also be an extra job or two. But don't worry, you'll succeed! And think how happy you'll be when you finish!

Cancer



You may have to choose between your public and your private life today. You won't spend much time with your loved ones until later in the week. Make sure they know you love them, or they may feel forgotten.

Leo



This will be your lucky day for education! If you're still at school, it'll be a good day for study – something you've always thought was too hard for you will be easy. If you've already left school, think about going back to your studies – you won't regret it!

Virgo



There will be some money worries today. Check what you're spending – you may need to spend some extra money on travel, but if you buy something for a loved one, they may not thank you for it!

b Underline all the examples of predictions in the text.

c **T9.1** Listen to some of the predictions. Practise saying the sentences.

Present tense after *if, when, before* and other time words

Present tense after *if*

5 Match the beginnings of the sentences in A with the endings in B and write out the complete sentences.



A

- a If the weather / be / good this weekend
- b If you / work / hard
- c If you / be / late for class again
- d If you / not get up / soon
- e If the train / arrive / on time
- f If you / not take / a map
- g If we / see / a restaurant

B

- you / pass / all your exams
- we / be / home before midnight
- you / get / lost
- your teacher / get / very annoyed
- we / have / a barbecue
- we / stop / for lunch
- you / be / late for class

a If the weather's good this weekend, we'll have a barbecue.

- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____
- g _____

Time clauses: *if, when, before, as soon as*

6 Circle the best way to complete each sentence.

- a I promise to telephone you as soon as / before / if I arrive.
- b As soon as / If / When you don't leave me alone, I'll call the police!
- c What are you going to do as soon as / if / when you finish university?
- d If we drive quickly, we'll probably get home before / if / when it gets dark.
- e This exam is very important for Margaret; as soon as / if / when she passes, she can go to university.
- f 'Please check you have all your luggage as soon as / if / when you leave the train.'
- g As soon as / Before / If you go, could you give me your e-mail address?
- h Promise to tell me the news as soon as / before / if you hear anything.
- i I'm sure I'll be married as soon as / if / when I'm thirty.

Word order

7 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- a will / win / probably / I / Germany / think / the football match.
I think Germany will probably win the football match.
- b be / There / won't / any / tonight / snow / definitely

- c will / tomorrow / be / Stefan / definitely / at home

- d the answer / know / probably / to your question / won't / He

- e able / will / We / next week / be / to give / definitely / you / an answer

Vocabulary

Modern and traditional

8 a Put the words in the box into one of the categories below.

cash	a stove	a credit card	a text message	book online
central heating	a letter	play computer games	a microwave oven	
download files	a coal fire	queue up for tickets	an electric fan	
a charge card	a street market	a dishwasher	a fax	air conditioning
a shopping mall	a washing machine			

- 1 places where you go shopping: _____
- 2 things you can do on a computer: _____
- 3 things in the kitchen: _____
- 4 things you can send: _____
- 5 things you can pay with: _____
- 6 things that keep you warm: _____
- 7 things that keep you cool: _____
- 8 something you might do outside the cinema: _____

b Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the box.

- 1 It's quicker to cook food in a _____ than in a normal oven.
- 2 It's fun to go shopping in a _____ if the weather's good.
- 3 Can you turn that _____ off, please? It's blowing all my papers off my desk.
- 4 There are some clean glasses in the _____: it's just finished.
- 5 That store offered me a _____, but their interest rates are really high.

Pronunciation

The letter 'i'

9 a The letter 'i' can be pronounced:

/ɪ/ as in *big* /aɪ/ as in *microwave*

b T9.2 How do we pronounce the 'i' in these words? Listen and check. Write /ɪ/ or /aɪ/ for each word.

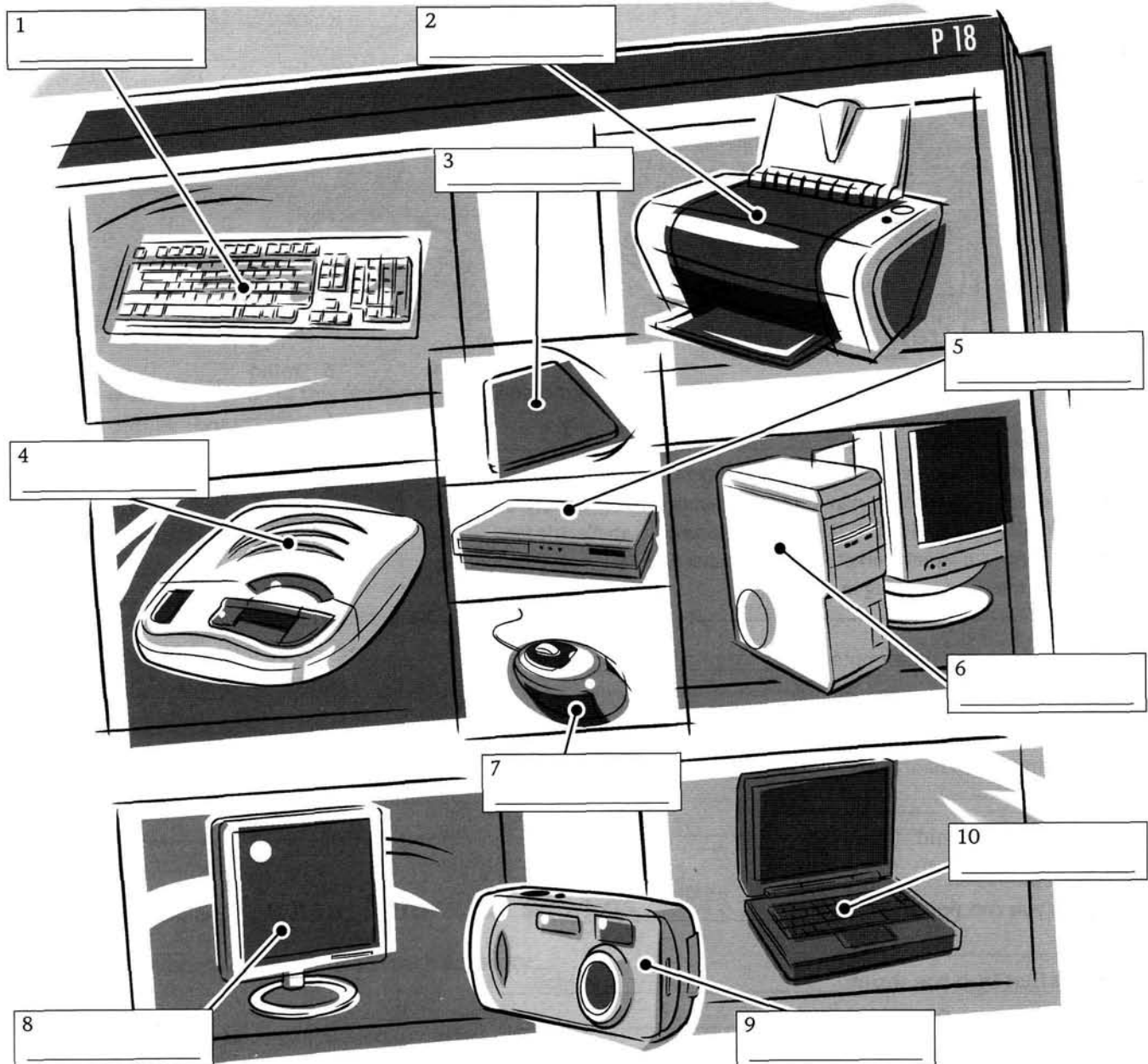
- 1 file /aɪ/
- 2 traditional _____
- 3 nightmare _____
- 4 credit _____
- 5 definitely _____
- 6 mind _____
- 7 online _____
- 8 decision _____
- 9 mobile _____
- 10 equipment _____
- 11 might _____
- 12 electric _____

c Listen again and practise saying the words.

Vocabulary booster: technology

10 a Label the items in the shop window with a word from the box.

answering machine keyboard laptop computer mouse mat screen
mouse digital camera video recorder printer



b T9.3 Listen to the pronunciation of the words. Practise saying them.

c Which of the items:

- 1 needs paper? _____
- 2 can you record something on? _____
- 3 do you connect to a computer? _____
- 4 do you carry around with you? _____
- 5 is the smallest? _____

Wordspot

if

11 Complete the sentences with *if* and a word or phrase from the box.

I asked my teacher Do you mind
Does anyone know possible
I wonder you like
I don't know I were you
necessary What

- a _____ I open this window? It's so hot in here.
- b We'd like to have a room with a balcony and a sea view, _____.
- c _____ the number 455 bus has gone yet?
- d I'll cook dinner tonight, _____.
- e _____, I'd have some lessons before you take your driving test.
- f _____ I had passed the exam, but she didn't answer!
- g _____ my husband has remembered that it's Valentine's Day tomorrow.
- h 'What about the Carlyle report?' 'Well, _____ I can work late this evening and finish it.'
- i _____ it rains on the day of the picnic?
- j _____ I'll be able to mend your bike, but I'll try.

Improve your writing

Saying thank you

12 a Look at the letter and e-mail.

- Which one is to thank someone for a birthday present?
- Which one is from the owner of the Paradiso Café?

A

Paradiso Café
Elm Street
2.4.05

Dear Maria, Gerard, Kurt and Minako,

I am writing to thank you for the wonderful job you did on the café. It is like a completely different place. Since its 'facelift', the number of customers has kept going up and up, and we now have regular customers who comment on the warm and welcoming atmosphere, the comfortable armchairs and the soft lighting and music. I hope you will all be able to come and have lunch here one day next week: on the house, of course. The menu you designed is very popular – especially the chocolate cake and the home-made ice cream!

Thank you once again,

George Prados

Glossary *on the house* means you don't have to pay

B

Message

Reply Reply All Forward

From: jo.b@aeol.com
To: sandra.r@bigpond.com
Date: 30.3.05
Subject: thank you!

Hi Sandra!

This is just to say thanks so much for the DVD – where did you get it? I couldn't find it in the shops in town.

Anyway, you know I love Rowan Atkinson, and this is definitely his best – I spent half my birthday watching it!

You must come round one evening for something to eat, and we could watch it together, if you like.

Thanks again,
Jo

b Put these parts of the thank you letters in order:

- saying why they are pleased with the present or with what the other person did
- saying thank you again
- saying why they are writing
- inviting the other person to do something

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☐
☐

c Write a letter to someone for a present you received or for something he/she did for you.

MODULE 10

used to

used to / didn't use to

1 Roger Curry lives with his wife and three children in a castle in Scotland. He drives a Rolls Royce car, has a private plane and always wears expensive designer clothes. But things weren't always so good for Roger. Write six sentences with *used to* and one of the verbs in the box.

wear have be work



- a He used to have long hair. (long hair)
- b _____ (moustache)
- c _____ (old T-shirt)
- d _____ (a very boring job)
- e _____ (hamburger restaurant)
- f _____ (poor)

2 Write some negative sentences about Roger Curry using the words in brackets.

- a (be / rich)
He didn't use to be rich.
- b (live / Scotland)

- c (drive / Rolls Royce)

- d (have / private plane)

- e (wear / designer clothes)

- f (have / good life)

3 Rewrite the sentences with *used to* where possible.

- a As a child I was very healthy. I didn't have many colds, and I only went to hospital once, when I broke my leg.
As a child I was very healthy. I didn't use to have many colds and I only went to hospital once, when I broke my leg.
- b Claudia had a bicycle, but she sold it when her parents gave her a motorbike.

- c My little brother hated vegetables. He always put them on my plate when I wasn't looking!

- d Last weekend we stayed in a little hotel by the sea, where I stayed every year on family holidays.

- e There was a sweet shop on the corner of the street: I remember we bought sweets on the way home from school every day.

- f There weren't many fast food restaurants in this town twenty years ago – now there are at least ten!

Past continuous

Important moments in history

4 Complete these sentences using the Past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

When SS *Titanic* hit the iceberg ...

- a people were dancing (dance) in the ballroom.
- b the captain _____ (read) a book in his cabin.

When John Lennon met Paul McCartney ...

- c John _____ (play) with a group called *The Quarrymen*.
- d rock 'n' roll music _____ (become) popular in England.

When Neil Armstrong first walked on the moon ...

- e the other astronauts _____ (sit) inside Apollo eleven.
f millions of people _____ (watch) it on television.

When Nelson Mandela left prison ...

- g his wife Winnie _____ (wait) for him.
h his supporters _____ (sing) outside the prison.

Past continuous and Past simple

5 a Put the verb in the correct tense, Past continuous or Past simple.



- 1 I _____ (watch) TV at home, when someone _____ (come) to the door.
- 2 My mother _____ (phone) while I _____ (prepare) dinner.
- 3 When we _____ (arrive) home, some friends _____ (wait) for us.
- 4 As I _____ (walk) along the street, I _____ (see) an old friend.
- 5 When I _____ (wake) up, everyone _____ (look) at me.
- 6 Jane _____ (see) another guest who _____ (wear) exactly the same hat!

b **T10.1** Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

6 Read the story of when Dave Mascott met his hero, and put the verb in brackets in the Past simple or Past continuous.

The famous American rock star Bob Goldhart

(a) was doing (do) a tour of Britain when he
(b) _____ (meet) British rock star Dave Wells at a party. As he (c) _____ (leave), Dave (d) _____ (invite) Bob to come to his house and (e) _____ (tell) him the address. But Bob (f) _____ (made) a mistake as he (g) _____ (write) down the address: he wrote 'Addison Street' instead of 'Addison Road'.

The next day, Helen Mascott of 145 Addison Street, London (h) _____ (listen) to the radio in her kitchen when the doorbell (i) _____ (ring). A man with long hair (j) _____ (stand) outside. She (k) _____ (think) the man (l) _____ (look) familiar but (m) _____ (not say) anything. 'Is Dave in?' the man (n) _____ (ask) politely. The woman – whose husband's name was also Dave – (o) _____ (explain) that Dave (p) _____ (do) the shopping, but he would be back in a few minutes.

She (q) _____ (invite) Bob Goldhart to come in and wait. While Helen (r) _____ (make) some coffee, he (s) _____ (look) around the living room and (t) _____ (be) very happy to see all of his albums!

A few minutes later, Dave (u) _____ (arrive) home. 'You've got a visitor,' Helen (v) _____ (tell) her husband. When Dave – a big, big fan of Bob Goldhart – (w) _____ (open) the living room door and (x) _____ (see) who (y) _____ (wait) for him ... he (z) _____ (faint)!

Questions and short answers

Questions and short answers with the Past continuous

Was I / (s)he / it going?

Yes, I / (s)he / it was.

No, I / (s)he / it wasn't.

Were you / we / they going?

Yes, you / we / they were.

No, you / we / they weren't.

LOOK!

7 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in brackets, or with a short answer.



PO = Police Officer MR A = Mr Adams

PO: Now, Mr Adams, what (a) were you doing (you / do) between 7 and 9 p.m. last night?

MR A: (b) _____ (I / watch) a film at the Odeon Cinema.

PO: (c) _____ (your wife and children / watch) it with you?

MR A: No, (d) _____.

PO: What (e) _____ (they / do)?

MR A: (f) _____ (they / visit) my mother-in-law.

PO: I see. Now, (g) _____ (it / rain) when you went into the cinema?

MR A: Yes, (h) _____.

PO: (i) _____ (you / carry) an umbrella?

MR A: No, (j) _____.

PO: Hmm. What about when you left the cinema, (k) _____ (it / rain) then?

MR A: Yes, I mean, no, (l) _____.

PO: And (m) _____ (your wife / wait) for you outside?

MR A: No, of course (n) _____.

PO: I think you're lying. Someone saw you outside the cinema, in the rain, carrying an umbrella, with your wife – and it was 7.30 p.m!

Vocabulary

Health and accidents

8 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

allergic antibiotics bandage burn
come round dizzy faints plaster rash
sting swelling symptoms

- Be careful not to burn yourself when you use the iron.
- Has anyone got a _____? I've cut my finger.
- My mum always _____ when she sees a spider. Last time I had to throw a bucket of water at her to make her _____.
- The doctor gave me some _____ but I forgot to take them yesterday.
- Let's take the _____ off your ankle: hm, there's still a lot of _____ from the fall.
- I think I'm _____ to the washing powder. I've got this horrible _____ all over my back.
- Where exactly did the bee _____ you? I can't see anything.
- A: Describe your _____ to me, Mr Arnold.
B: Well, I feel _____ all the time – as if the room's moving round me.

Verb + noun/adjective combinations

9 Complete the phrases with the correct verbs.

- _____ { an aspirin
pills
a course of antibiotics
- _____ { a plaster
some cream on it.
a bandage
- _____ { warm
cool
calm
- _____ { a rash
a temperature
a cold
- _____ { sick
dizzy
better

Vocabulary booster: at the doctor's

10 a Which person in the picture:

has got a bad cold?
has cut himself?
has got a toothache?
is bleeding?
has got a bad headache?
is sneezing?

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has got a bruise?
has got a stomach ache?
has broken his leg?
has got backache?
is coughing?
has got a swollen hand?

☐
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☐

b Label the picture.



c T10.2 Listen and check. Practise saying the phrases.

Flying Doctors



When baby Thomas James Ellis grows up, he will have a great story to tell his grandchildren about the day he was born.

On Tuesday 6 January 2004, Thomas was born several weeks early on a Flying Doctor aircraft as it landed at Tamworth Airport. Thomas' parents, Genienne and James Ellis, live in the outback, a long way from any towns.

'This is the third time the Flying Doctors have come to my aid. It's a wonderful organisation and I don't know what I would have done without them,' Genienne said.

The Flying Doctor service started in 1928. It was the idea of Reverend John Flynn, a church minister who was working in the Australian outback. He had many stories to tell about how necessary an aerial medical service was, including one about Jimmy Darcy. Jimmy had a bad fall, and it took his friends twelve hours to take him thirty miles to the nearest town. The only person there who knew first aid was the Postmaster, and he performed a seven-hour operation without anaesthetic, following instructions in Morse code from his first aid teacher, who was 2,000 miles away. Unfortunately, Jimmy died ten days later.

In May 1928, Dr St Vincent Welch made the first official flying doctor visit. In the following year he saw 255 patients. He had no radio, and used a compass and landmarks like rivers and fences to find his way. Nowadays the Royal Flying Doctor Service has forty-six planes, attends about 500 patients each day and services an area of 7,150,000 square kilometres. The service is available twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year. Modern technology is also available: the doctors have digital cameras and video conferencing facilities. However, a pilot might still need the help of ordinary people on the ground when he is landing the plane in the outback: sometimes he asks them to do a 'roo run', which means driving up and down the landing area to frighten off kangaroos and other wild animals!

People who have never been to Australia have often heard of the Flying Doctors. In the 1980s a TV series was made about them, and shown in fifty countries. Also, next time you have an Australian \$20 note, look more closely – the Flying Doctors and their founder, John Flynn, are on one 'face' of the note.

Glossary

outback is countryside far from towns, where few people live

Morse code is a way of sending messages using dots (...) and dashes (- -)

Listen and read

11 **T10.3** Read and/or listen to the text opposite about the Flying Doctors of Australia. What do the numbers in the box refer to? Match a number to a fact from the text.

1928	20	7
500	24	2004
3	50	255
12		

- The number of hours per day that the Flying Doctor service is available.

- The number of times that the Flying Doctors have helped Genienne Ellis.

- The year that the Flying Doctors started.

- The number of countries that had the Flying Doctors TV series.

- The number of patients visited in the first year of the service.

- The number of hours that the operation on Jimmy Darcy lasted.

- The year that Thomas Ellis was born.

- The value in dollars of the note with the picture of the Flying Doctors on it.

- The number of hours that it took Jimmy Darcy's friends to travel thirty miles.

- The number of patients that the Flying Doctors see every day.

Pronunciation

The letter 'c'

12 **a** How do we pronounce 'c' and 'ch' in these words?

Before *e* and *i* we usually pronounce *c* as /s/: *circle*

Before *a*, *o* and *u* we usually pronounce *c* as /k/: *cough*

We usually pronounce *ch* as /tʃ/: *chair*

In some words we pronounce *ch* as /k/: *stomach*

LOOK!

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 medicine /s/ _____ | 7 backache _____ |
| 2 headache _____ | 8 children _____ |
| 3 electricity _____ | 9 school _____ |
| 4 exercise _____ | 10 chest _____ |
| 5 century _____ | 11 cure _____ |
| 6 crash _____ | 12 accident _____ |

b **T10.4** Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

Improve your writing

Time phrases

13 Complete the sentences with a time phrase from the box.

always as as quickly as possible at the age of seventy eventually
immediately later soon then until

- Jeff and Carla argued and Carla ended their engagement. Later, Carla was sorry and asked Jeff to come back.
- I won't leave _____ you tell me exactly what happened.
- My mother _____ told me that I would be rich and famous one day, but I didn't believe her.
- We waited nearly twenty minutes by the side of the road. _____ a car stopped.
- My grandfather is amazing: _____ he still goes for a swim every morning.
- This is for you. I noticed it _____ I was passing the jeweller's. Do you like it?
- Please come _____. There's been an accident!
- Joe was so tired that when he got home he went to bed _____.
- It started snowing heavily in the afternoon and _____ everything was covered in white.
- Gwen put her necklace back in its box. _____ she noticed that her diamond ring was missing.

Gerunds (-ing forms) after verbs of liking and disliking

1 Use the prompts in box A and the sentence endings in box B to write sentences that are true for you.

A

look / after young children walk / in the country
drive / very fast sunbathe work / on a computer
swim / in the sea jog go / to the gym
travel / by plane study / English climb / mountains
drive / on the motorway

B

... helps you to relax ... is very boring
... makes you tired ... is good for you
... is hard work ... is good fun ... is dangerous
... is bad for you

Looking after young children is good fun.

Looking after young children is hard work.

Gerunds after prepositions

2 a Rewrite the sentences, using the words in brackets. Keep the meaning the same.

1 Jack really loves surfing the Internet.
(crazy about)

Jack is crazy about surfing the Internet.

2 When I was young, collecting stamps interested me. (interested in)

3 I'm very sorry, I just can't remember people's names! (not good at)

4 They left the restaurant; they didn't pay the bill. (without)



5 Why don't you do something and not just sit there? (instead of)

6 Does walking alone at night frighten you? (frightened of)

7 Katrina doesn't think about anything except making money. (obsessed with)

8 My father didn't have a problem with lending me the car. (OK about)

9 My sister loves shopping for clothes. (mad about)

10 My husband doesn't like shopping for clothes very much. (not very keen on)

b **T11.1** Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

Verbs of liking and disliking

3 The symbols on the table show what two children think of the things below. Write sentences to describe how they feel, using the phrases in the box.

really loves doesn't mind it's OK
doesn't really like really hates is keen on
is not very keen on really enjoys/likes
is crazy about can't stand likes

	Joseph	Jessica
a maths	😊😊	😞😞
b playing football	😊	😊
c singing	😞😞	😊
d reading	😊😊	😊😊
e playing computer games	😊😊	😞
f cooking	😊	😊😊
g chocolate	😊	😊
h doing homework	😞	😞

- a Joseph really likes maths, but Jessica can't stand it.
- b They both like playing football. / They are both keen on playing football.
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____
- g _____
- h _____

like doing and would like to do

4 a Circle the best form: *like* or *would like* to complete the sentences below.

- What do you think Ian would like / likes for his birthday?
- Annette *likes* / *would like* Brad Pitt so much, she's got all his films on video.
- I'd like to speak* / *I like speaking* to Mr Shizuko, please.
- Would you like to go* / *Do you like going* for a coffee after class today?
- One day, *I love going* / *would love to go* to Florida.
- Jenny always drives to college because *she doesn't like walking* / *she wouldn't like to walk*.
- I would love to be* / *love being* a professional ballet dancer, but I'm too tall.
- It's late and *I'd like to go* / *I like going* home. Can you phone for a taxi?

b T11.2 Listen and check.

5 Read about Christopher Coleman. Correct the verbs in bold which should be in the -ing form.

Being

(a) ~~Be~~ addicted to something isn't so unusual; some people can't (b) ~~live~~ without (c) ~~smoke~~; others enjoy (d) ~~shop~~; many people say they are addicted to (e) ~~eat~~ chocolate; but Christopher Coleman has a more unusual addiction.

'I've always loved (f) ~~drink~~ cola,' he said, 'but a few years ago I began (g) ~~buy~~ more and more. I couldn't (h) ~~sleep~~ at night, and I needed five cans in the morning to stop (i) ~~shake~~! In a normal day, I drank about forty cans. (j) ~~Get~~ enough cola every day was the only important thing in life! My girlfriend told me to stop (k) ~~spend~~ all my money on cola, but I didn't (l) ~~listen~~. So in the end, she left me.'



Would you like ...? and Do you like ...?: short answers

Would you like to travel round the world?

Yes, I would.

No, I wouldn't.

Would you like to come to my party?

Yes, I'd love to.

I'm afraid I can't.

I'm busy.

Do you like swimming?
chocolate?

Yes, I do. / Yes, I love it.

No, I don't. / No, I hate it.

It's OK.

Do you like cats?

Yes, I do. / Yes, I love them.

No, I don't. / No, I hate them.

They're OK.

LOOK!

6 a Choose an answer from the box below for each question.

No, I hate it. It all sounds the same.

Yes, I'd love to. What's on?

It's OK. I'm not very good at it.

No, I wouldn't. Two children are enough!

I don't know, I've never tried them!

That's a nice idea, but I'm afraid I've brought sandwiches.

1 Would you like to go out for lunch?

2 Do you like windsurfing?

3 Would you like to have a big family?

4 Do you like toffee apples?

5 Do you like rap music?

6 Would you like to go to see the film with me?

b Answer these questions about yourself.

1 Would you like to fly a helicopter?

2 Do you like dancing?

3 Would you like to appear on TV?

4 Do you like rain?

Vocabulary Hobbies and interests

7 Read the clues and complete the words.

- They are both board games; two people can play.
c _ _ _ _ and b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- You try to watch them every week, whether they are playing at home or away.
your f _ _ _ _ _ f _ _ _ _ _ t _ _ _
- You collect them, but you don't use them to buy things.
c _ _ _ _
- You can take them off your old letters or you can buy special ones at the Post Office.
s _ _ _ _
- You can make them out of plastic, wood, or even paper. People often make boats or aeroplanes.
m _ _ _ _
- You can comb their hair, change their clothes, and even make them talk.
d _ _ _ _
- You might find it difficult to hear after one of these, especially if you stand near the front.
r _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ _
- If you can't afford to buy a lot of it, you can get some silver or gold and make it yourself.
j _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- Actors sing and dance, and often wear colourful costumes.
m _ _ _ _ _
- Children buy and sell these in the playground at school; adults might prefer to use the Internet!
t _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ _ _
- Some people buy and collect things connected with Princess Diana: cups and plates, key rings, books, etc.
m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Vocabulary booster: -ed and -ing adjectives

8 a Match one of the adjectives with a face.

bored interested surprised tired relaxed
excited frightened worried



1 surprised



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

b T11.3 Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

c How do you feel when:

- 1 you listen to classical music? _____
- 2 you watch a football match on TV? _____
- 3 you see a spider? _____
- 4 your best friend doesn't phone you for a few days? _____
- 5 you stay up after 2 a.m.? _____
- 6 someone talks to you about cars? _____

Some adjectives have both -ed and -ing forms, for example: *bored / boring*.

The -ing form describes the way something is. The -ed form describes the way it makes you feel.

LOOK!

d Circle the best form, -ed or -ing.

- 1 Driving for a long time can be *tired* / tiring.
- 2 A long walk in the park can be *relaxed* / *relaxing*.
- 3 If you have nothing to do, you may be *bored* / *boring*.
- 4 A piece of news can be *surprised* / *surprising*.
- 5 You can be *interested* / *interesting* in football.
- 6 Going for a swim can be *relaxed* / *relaxing*.
- 7 A film can be *excited* / *exciting*.
- 8 People can be *worried* / *worrying* about losing their job.
- 9 Hard work can make you *tired* / *tiring*.
- 10 Some people find the dark *frightened* / *frightening*.
- 11 You might be *shocked* / *shocking* if you get a very big phone bill.
- 12 Some English grammar rules are *confused* / *confusing*.

Wordspot

like

9 a Complete the sentences with a phrase with *like*.

- 1 A: Is your food OK?
B: Oh yes, it _____ the risotto my mother used to make. Delicious!
- 2 A: Do you _____ going for a walk?
B: Not really. I think it's going to rain.
- 3 A: You're lucky – you never put on weight.
B: I know – I can eat _____ and I don't get fat!



- 4 A: You've got a lot of bags there – I'll carry some for you, if _____.
B: Oh thank you, that's very kind.
- 5 A: I met our new neighbours yesterday.
B: Oh yes – _____?
A: They seem very friendly.
- 6 A: Look at that man over there – don't you think he _____ Robert de Niro?
B: Not really – he's too young.
- 7 A: What's this dress made of? It _____ silk – so soft.
B: It is silk, actually. It's a good price, isn't it?
- 8 A: I'm collecting money for a leaving present for Sasha. _____ to give something?
B: Oh yes, of course. Here's \$10.
- 9 A: Patrick's arriving on Saturday and he's got nowhere to stay.
B: Tell him he can stay with us, if _____. We've got lots of room.
- 10 A: So this is a traditional recipe for fruit cake?
B: Yes, we always make it _____ in our family.

b T11.4 Listen and check.

Spelling

Words ending with -ion

10 a All these verbs have a noun form ending with -ion. Write the nouns.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 collect | <u>collection</u> |
| 2 decide | _____ |
| 3 describe | _____ |
| 4 discuss | _____ |
| 5 educate | _____ |
| 6 explain | _____ |
| 7 invite | _____ |
| 8 permit | _____ |
| 9 prepare | _____ |
| 10 pronounce | _____ |

b Complete these -ion words.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 fa _ _ ion | 6 rela _ ionship |
| 2 ambi _ ion | 7 tradi _ ional |
| 3 obse _ _ ion | 8 revi _ ion |
| 4 conversa _ ion | 9 na _ ionality |
| 5 profe _ _ ional | |

Pronunciation

Words ending with -ion

11 a T11.5 Listen to the pronunciation of these -ion words. Is the -ion syllable strong or weak? Underline the stressed syllable in each word.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 <u>collect</u> ion | 7 permission |
| 2 education | 8 traditional |
| 3 discussion | 9 occasion |
| 4 relationship | 10 revision |
| 5 decision | 11 fashion |
| 6 conversation | 12 nationality |

b Listen again and practise saying the words. Pay attention to the stress, and to the weak pronunciation of the -ion syllable.

Improve your writing

Replying to invitations

12 a Georgina is from Ireland. She is studying Italian in Rome. Read three invitations that she received while she was there and match them to her replies. Write the names in the gaps.

A

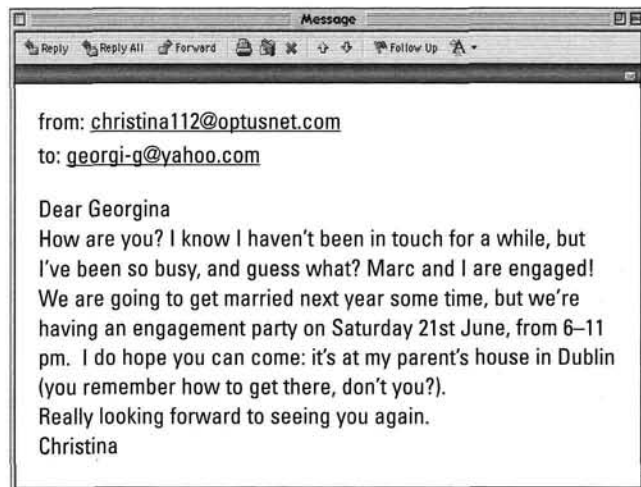
Hi Georgina.

We're going for a picnic in the park after class today. Do you want to come? Bring something to eat and drink, and meet us in the reception area at 4 p.m.

See you

Frank and Lottie

B



C

Via Spiga 444 / 13 B
Roma
4.6.05

Dear Georgina,

I don't know if you will remember me: my name is Lucia Conti, and I was a friend of your mother's at university. My husband and I stayed at your house for a few days several years ago, when we were on holiday.

Anyway, I heard that you were studying here, and I was wondering if you would like to come and stay with us for the weekend, maybe next weekend or the one after that? We would love to see you, and I know what it is like to be away from home in a different country. You would also be able to try some authentic home-cooked Italian food – my husband is a great cook!

I'm looking forward to seeing you – just let me know when you can come and we will pick you up.

Best wishes,

Lucia Conti

1

Dear _____

First of all, congratulations! I am very happy for you. However, I'm afraid I won't be able to come to your engagement party because I am in Rome, studying Italian, until the end of August. What a shame! Have a wonderful time, and I hope to see you when I get back. All the best

Georgina

2

Dear _____

Thank you very much for inviting me to stay, it was so kind of you. I'd love to come, but next weekend I am going on an excursion with the school, so the one after that would be best for me.

I'm looking forward to trying your husband's cooking.

Best wishes

Georgina

3

Dear _____

That sounds great. I'll get some cola, and some bread and cheese.

See you at 4

Georgina

b Which invitation does Georgina refuse? Why?

c Without looking back at the replies, write complete phrases for accepting and refusing invitations. Then look back and check.

1 That / sound / great

2 Thank you very much / invite / me / stay, it / so kind / you

3 I / afraid / I / be able / come / your party

4 I / love / come, but I / go / on an excursion

5 I / look / forward / try / your husband's cooking

6 What / shame!

d Imagine that you have received one of the following invitations. Write a reply, accepting or refusing the invitation.

- an invitation to your cousin's wedding
- an invitation to lunch with some elderly relatives
- an invitation to go and stay with some friends in a house by the beach

MODULE 12

Passive forms

Identifying passive forms



1 Rock star Bob Goldhart has been one of the USA's favourite rock stars for more than thirty years. Here are the titles of some of his songs. Write P next to the song titles which include passive forms and A next to the songs which include active forms.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| a 'Am I Forgiven?' | P |
| b 'I was Made to Love You' | _____ |
| c 'You Told Me You Loved Me (And That was a Lie)' | _____ |
| d 'Rock 'n' Roll will Never Die' | _____ |
| e 'My Heart was Stolen (By a Disco Queen)' | _____ |
| f 'The Man who Bought the World' | _____ |
| g 'My Heart is Made of Glass' | _____ |
| h 'It Wasn't Easy (But I did it Anyway)' | _____ |
| i 'Tonight is the Most Beautiful Night' | _____ |
| j 'I Am Adored (By all the World)' | _____ |

Present simple passive

2 Put the verb in brackets into the Present simple passive.

- About 300,000,000 photocopies are made (make) in Europe every day.
- The word 'the' _____ (use) 63,924 times in the Bible.
- 4,250 postmen _____ (bite) by British dogs every year.
- 3,822 cars _____ (steal) in the United States every day.
- 112 different languages _____ (speak) in the Russian Federation.
- Seventy-one percent of the world _____ (cover) by water.
- In a normal year, five people _____ (kill) by lightning in England and Wales.
- 2.4 litres of water _____ (lose) by the human body every day.

Questions

3 Put the words in the correct order to make questions and find the answers in the box below.

to see in the dark	in supermarkets and pharmacies
to stop it melting	water, sugar and a secret ingredient
to mobile phones	in Brazil and Portugal
over your eyes	with 'be' and the past participle

- a is / sold / Where / shampoo
Where is shampoo sold?
In supermarkets and pharmacies.
- b spoken / Portuguese / is / Where
 _____ ?

- c made / cola / What / of / is
 _____ ?

- d are / sent / Where / text messages
 _____ ?

- e freezer / is / Why / ice cream / a / kept / in
 _____ ?

- f used / What / for / torch / a / is
 _____ ?

- g sunglasses / worn / usually / are / Where
 _____ ?



- h is / passive / made / the / How
 _____ ?

Active or passive?

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 a Twenty people arrested at the demonstration. ☐
 b Twenty people were arrested at the demonstration. ☒



- 2 a Mona Lisa painted Leonardo da Vinci. ☐
 b Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci. ☐
- 3 a Magellan sailed around the world about 500 years ago. ☐
 b Magellan was sailed around the world about 500 years ago. ☐
- 4 a Steven Spielberg directed the film *Schindler's List*. ☐
 b Steven Spielberg was directed the film *Schindler's List*. ☐
- 5 a *Romeo and Juliet* wrote William Shakespeare. ☐
 b *Romeo and Juliet* was written by William Shakespeare. ☐
- 6 a Unfortunately, our dog was killed in a road accident. ☐
 b Unfortunately, our dog killed in a road accident. ☐
- 7 a The cathedral in our town built about 400 years ago. ☐
 b The cathedral in our town was built about 400 years ago. ☐
- 8 a All her clothes are made in Italy. ☐
 b All her clothes made in Italy. ☐

Past simple passive

- 5 Complete the biography of the designer Gianni Versace by putting the verbs in brackets into the Past simple passive.

Designer of the Decade

Italian Gianni Versace was one of the best-known fashion designers of the twentieth century.



Sometimes his clothes (a) were criticised (criticise), but they (b) _____ (buy) by the rich and famous – particularly people from the worlds of pop music and film.

Versace came from Calabria, in the south of Italy, where his mother was a dressmaker. He moved to the northern city of Milan in the 1970s, and his first collection (c) _____ (launch) in 1978.

Soon, his brother Santo and his sister Donatella (d) _____ (give) jobs in the growing Versace empire. He bought homes in Milan, Paris, New York and Miami, which (e) _____ (fill) with works of art from all over the world.

In 1994, the English actress Elizabeth Hurley wore a Versace dress on the first night of the film *Four Weddings and a Funeral* in London. The simple black dress which (f) _____ (hold) together by a few safety pins was a sensation. The next day, the photos (g) _____ (see) all over the world and from that moment the name Versace (h) _____ (know) everywhere.

His clothes (i) _____ (wear) by superstars such as Elton John, Madonna, Courtney Love, Princess Diana and the supermodel Naomi Campbell.

Versace (j) _____ (murder) on 15 July 1997 outside his home in Miami Beach. His memorial service in Milan Cathedral (k) _____ (attend) by 2,000 people: millions watched on television as a tearful Elton John (l) _____ (comfort) by Princess Diana – who herself died tragically just a few weeks later.

Questions

- 6 a Use the prompts to make questions and find the answers on pages 108 and 171 of the Students' Book.

- Who / shampoo / develop / by
Who was shampoo developed
by?
John Breck
- Who / jeans / design / by

_____?
- Why / sunglasses / wear / by
Chinese judges

_____?
- Who / Chanel No. 5 / introduce
by

_____?
- When / first DVD player /
manufacture

_____?
- When / disposable razor /
invent

_____?
- How / 'Nike' / pronounce

_____?
- Where / Nike tick / recognise

_____?

- b T12.1 Listen and check.

Listen and read

7 a T12.2 Listen to and read the text *Diamonds are Forever*.

Diamonds are forever

'Diamonds,' sang Marilyn Monroe in the film *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*, 'are a girl's best friend.' You might not agree, but we can be sure of this: diamonds are not only the hardest substance in the world, they are also the most expensive. A single diamond cost \$16.5 million when it was sold in Geneva in 1995!

Diamonds are found in a number of countries including Australia, South Africa and Brazil. In fact, there are two types of diamond; colourless diamonds (about 25% of those found) are the hardest and are often made into jewels. Black diamonds – the remaining 75% – are usually used by industry. Industrial diamonds are also produced artificially.

The largest diamond in history is the Cullinan diamond. It weighed 620g and was mined in South Africa in 1905. It was bought by the Transvaal government for £150,000, and then it was presented to the King of England, Edward VII. The diamond was cut into smaller jewels, which are now part of the British Crown Jewels, which belong to the Queen of England and are kept in the Tower of London.

Diamonds are also used for decoration. Between 1885 and 1917, the Russian jeweller Peter Carl Fabergé made a number of decorated Easter eggs for the tsars and their families. The most valuable of them is decorated with more than 3,000 diamonds. It was sold at Christie's, Geneva for \$5.5 million.



b Using the information in the text, complete the sentences below with either the active or the passive form of the verb.

1 Marilyn Monroe / sing / *Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend*

Marilyn Monroe sang 'Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend'.

2 A \$16.5 million diamond / sell / in Geneva / in 1995

3 Diamonds / find / in many countries, including South Africa and Brazil

4 Colourless diamonds / make / into jewels

5 Black diamonds / use / in industry

6 The Transvaal government / give / the Cullinan diamond to King Edward VII

7 The diamond / cut / into smaller diamonds

8 Peter Fabergé / make / egg which / sell / for \$5.5 million at Christie's.

Vocabulary

Everyday objects

8 See how many questions you can answer, then look at page 106 of the Students' Book to check.

- a Which **c** do you use to keep your hair tidy?
c omb
- b Which **c c** can you use instead of cash to buy things? c _____ c _____
- c Which **d l** do you need if you want to hire a car?
d _____ l _____
- d Which **i c** can you use to prove your age?
i _____ c _____
- e Which **k** do you need to start your car? k _____
- f Which **m p** can you use to call, send texts, or even take photos? m _____ p _____
- g Which **p** do you put on a cut or scratch? p _____
- h Which **r** is used to take away hair? r _____
- i Which **s f** is also used to help a **r** to take away hair? s _____ f _____
- j Which **u** do you put up in the rain? u _____

Spelling / Pronunciation

Silent 'g' and 'gh'

9 a **T12.3** Listen to these words.

In the word *design*, the **g** is silent.
In the word *sunglasses*, it is pronounced as /g/.
In the word *night*, the **gh** is silent.
In the word *cough*, it is pronounced as /f/.

LOOK!

b How are 'g' and 'gh' pronounced in these words? Write silent, /g/ or /f/ by each word.

- 1 lighter silent
- 2 laugh _____
- 3 bought _____
- 4 sign _____
- 5 enough _____
- 6 signature _____
- 7 height _____
- 8 greengrocer _____

c **T12.4** Listen and check your pronunciation.

Real life

Making suggestions

10 Correct the mistake in each conversation.

- a A: Shall I to come and pick you up at the station?
B: Yes, that would be great.
- b A: There's nothing on TV – do you want to go out somewhere?
B: OK, let go to that new café opposite the cinema.
- c A: I'm so tired, and I really don't feel well.
B: Well, why don't you take the rest of the day off.
A: Yes, maybe I do that.
- d A: It's my wife's birthday on Friday and I don't know what to do to celebrate.
B: You take her to a concert, then go for dinner afterwards.
A: Mm, good idea.
- e A: I've got to get Melissa a present for looking after my cat.
B: Well, what about get her a box of chocolates?
- f A: Come on: why we don't go down to the river for a walk?
B: Oh no, it's much too cold.



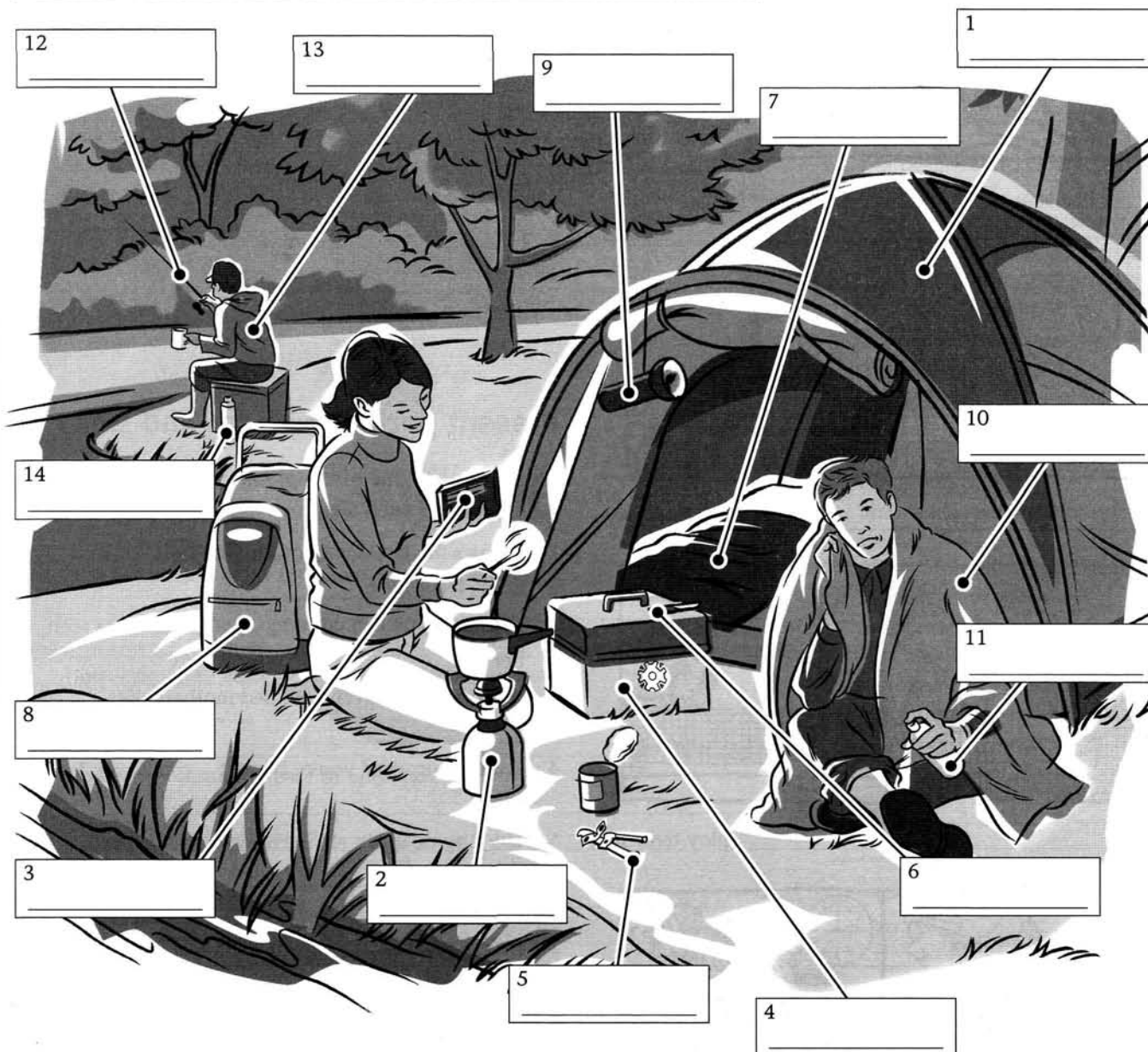
- g A: I really don't know what to wear to Carl and Linda's wedding.
B: You've got lots of nice clothes: how is this suit?
A: Hm, I don't know ...

Vocabulary booster

Outdoor equipment

11 a Label the picture with words from the box.

a tent some matches a sleeping bag a tin opener a blanket
 some insect repellent a coolbox a thermos flask a penknife a torch
 a fishing rod a back pack a portable stove a waterproof jacket



b Which of the items can you use:

- when you prepare food? _____
- to keep you warm and/or dry? _____
- to carry things? _____
- when you need a light? _____



MODULE 13

Present perfect continuous

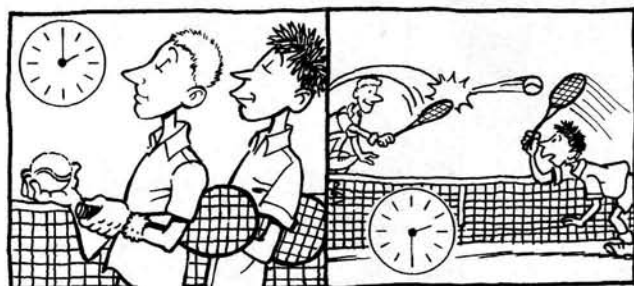
1 Write one sentence using the Present perfect continuous for each pair of pictures.



a She has been working in the office for two hours. (work)



b _____ (rain)



c _____ (play tennis)



d _____ (walk)

Time phrases with *for* and *since*

2 Write *for* or *since* next to these time phrases.

- a for a week
- b since 1990
- c _____ twenty minutes
- d _____ he was born
- e _____ Thursday
- f _____ then
- g _____ last week
- h _____ nine o'clock
- i _____ this morning
- j _____ you left school
- k _____ six months
- l _____ an hour
- m _____ twenty years

Present perfect with *for* and *since*

3 a Choose one of the phrases from Exercise 2 to complete each sentence in a logical way.

- 1 Today's the last day of our holiday: we've been here for a week.
- 2 She left home two days ago, and no one has seen her _____.
- 3 You probably haven't studied mathematics _____.
- 4 I'm not surprised you're hungry – you haven't eaten _____.
- 5 The American singer Stevie Wonder has been blind _____.
- 6 Germany has been re-united _____.
- 7 Excuse me, waitress. Is our meal coming? We've been waiting _____!
- 8 I've been driving _____ and I've never had an accident!

b **T13.1** Listen and check.

- 4 Read the text below. Use the prompts to write questions, and write answers with *for* or *since*.

Success from abroad

Thomas Eckhardt: Thomas came to London from Germany almost four years ago. After doing a course in theatre costume design, he began working at the National Theatre in London a year ago. 'I really enjoy designing clothes, and I've always loved the theatre, so this job is absolutely perfect for me,' he says. 'I started work on a new production of *Romeo and Juliet* two weeks ago and I'm really excited about it.'

Bianca and Richard Jones: Bianca Jones is originally from Lima, in Peru. She came to England in 1997, and a year later she got married. For the last two years she has been manager of *La Finca* restaurant with her English husband, Richard. 'We were London's only Peruvian restaurant. It's been so successful that last week we opened a new restaurant – *La Finca II*.'

Kerry Paterson: When Kerry first came to England from Australia in 2000 she was a backpacker, travelling round Europe. She came back three years later and started working as a swimming coach about a year after that. Nowadays, she has a second, part-time job – playing in a jazz band. 'About a month ago, a friend heard that I could play the piano, and asked me to join his band. We play every weekend in local cafés and restaurants.'

- a How long / Thomas / live / in England?

How long has Thomas been living in England?
for four years

- b How long / he / work / at the National Theatre?

- c How long / he / work / on *Romeo and Juliet*?

- d How long / Bianca / live / in England?

- e How long / she / work / at *La Finca*?

- f How long / *La Finca II* / operate?

- g How long / Kerry / live / in England?

- h How long / she / work / as a swimming coach?

- i How long / she / play / in a jazz band?

Present perfect continuous and Present perfect simple Stative verbs

5 Read the Look! box on page 24 of your Workbook again. Five of the sentences below should be in the Present perfect simple. Find them and correct them.

- a I've been working for about three hours. ✓
- b I've been having this watch for over twenty years.
- c The President has been talking for nearly an hour.
- d How long have you been waiting?
- e I've been liking chocolate for years.
- f Have you been knowing Sylvia for a long time?
- g She's been reading that book for weeks.
- h I haven't been seeing Michael for years and years.
- i I've been hating spinach since I was a child.
- j Caroline has been staying with her grandmother for the last two weeks.

b – I've had this watch for over twenty years.

Reading

6 a These job advertisements all come from the same website: *jobsearch.com*, which advertises jobs for young people all over the world. Read the advertisements and complete the table.

	The job	Where it is	Dates
1			
2			
3			
4			

Address:

jobsearch.com

Jobs for students, recent graduates and people looking for adventure

1

The Chaweng Beach Center, Samui Management Trainee

Job Location: Samui Island, Suratthani, Thailand

Job Description: We are looking for an English-speaking person to work as a Management Trainee at the Chaweng Beach Center in Samui, Thailand. If you speak fluent English and want to work in the hotel and tourism business, why not apply for this job?

The working period will be from July to September. Monthly salary of 6,000 baht; your accommodation and meals are free. Transportation and visa will be your responsibility. The hotel will arrange a work permit for you. For more information, please contact:

Training Manager
 The Chaweng Beach Center
 63/3 Moo 5, Borpud
 Koh Samui, Chaweng Beach
 Suratthani, Thailand 82340
 Phone: 66 77 231504
 Fax: 66 77 231528
 e-mail: chawenres@samart.co.th
www.centralbeachresorts.com

2

Hotel Waitress

Job Location: Island of Sark, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Region: UK

Job Description: Hotel Beauchamp, situated on the beautiful, small island of Sark in the Channel Islands, requires waitress from end of May until mid-September. 16-room private hotel with restaurant. Good salary and working conditions, live-in accommodation at the hotel. Experience not essential.

Contact: Mr & Mrs M. Robinson
 Hotel Beauchamp, Sark
 Via Guernsey, Channel Islands GY9 OSF
 Phone: 01481 238046
 Fax: 01481 238469
 e-mail: hotbe@island-of-sark.co.uk

next ▶

b Now read the advertisements again and complete the table below.

	You need to ...	Salary
1	Speak fluent English	
2		
3		
4		

Address: www.jobsearch.com

jobsearch.com

Jobs for students, recent graduates and people looking for adventure

3 Chamont Hot-Air Balloon Ground Crew

Job Location: Europe

Region: France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy

Job Description: The Chamont Balloon Adventures team travels to France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, the Czech Republic and Turkey, from May through October and the Swiss Alps, in January through February. Since 1977, we have offered hot-air balloon flights to an international clientele.

To be a ground assistant, you must be fit, with a cheerful personality: knowledge of spoken French, Italian and/or German is an advantage. Driving licence essential.

Accommodation and food included, as well as a small salary. To apply send CV, ID photo and photocopy of driving licence.

We are currently hiring for our summer season (24 May through 30 October).

Contact: Michel Chamont
Chamont Balloon Adventures
Château de Labourde
Dijon, FRANCE 21200
e-mail: mchamont@compuserve.com

4 Peking Garden

Chef - for Chinese Takeaway

Job Location: Tallinn, Estonia.

Job Description: Qualified chef needed for period of approximately six months in busy Chinese takeaway restaurant in Tallinn, Estonia. Salary \$800-1000 per month. Please contact us by e-mail.

Contact: Peking Garden Chinese Restaurant
Pronksi 8-45
Tallinn, Estonia 10421
Phone: (372) 25023896
FAX: (372) 26184588
e-mail: peking@evr.ee

Vocabulary

Personal characteristics

7 Use the clues to complete the grid below. The words all come from page 00 of the Students' Book.

a				I						
b				M						
c				A						
d				G						
e				I						
f				N						
g				A						
h				T						
i				I						
j				O						
k				N						

- If you lose this, you may not finish your work or achieve your goals. (10 letters)
- You are this if you want something very much and you work very hard to get it. (9 letters)
- Some singers have a lot of natural _____, others have to practise and study hard. (6 letters)
- If you are well-_____, you know where everything is, and you make good use of your time. (9 letters)
- You need a lot of self-_____ if you want to follow a diet and lose weight. (10 letters)
- You are this if you tell the truth and do not steal things. (6 letters)
- You are this if you try to understand other people's problems and help them. (11 letters)
- Someone who is a good _____ is patient and pays attention to what the other person is saying. (8 letters)
- Most people would rather have an _____ pilot than someone who has never flown a plane before! (11 letters)
- Completely (7 letters)
- This will not help you to pass exams or get a good job. (8 letters)

Wordspot

how

8 a Complete the questions with a phrase with *how*. Then match the questions to the answers a–k.

- _____ your sister feeling after her operation?
- Mr Takamoto? George Harvey. _____?
- I'm hungry. _____ stopping at that cafe for some lunch?
- _____ people have you invited to the wedding?
- Does anyone know _____ it is to the nearest petrol station?
- _____ pronounce this word? Is it /ei/ or /ai/?
- What a beautiful building. Do you know _____ it is?
- _____ have you had that ring? I've never seen it before.
- I love your new haircut. _____ did you pay for it?
- _____ does it take to get to the coast from here?
- Hello Frankie. Haven't you grown! _____ are you now?
- _____ tortilla? Eggs, potatoes, and what else?

- I don't think there's one for at least 50 km.
- I'm 1.21m.
- Nothing. My brother did it – he's doing a hairdressing course.
- She's out of hospital, but she's still very tired.
- Onions, I think. Haven't you got a cookery book?
- I'm not sure. At least 100 years old, I'd say.
- Only about twenty minutes by car.
- How do you do? I'm pleased to meet you.
- Not many. About thirty so far.
- I've had it for years – I don't wear it very often.
- I don't know. Why don't you ask the teacher?
- Good idea. Breakfast was ages ago!

b **T13.2** Listen and check.

Pronunciation

Some 'hard to pronounce' words

9 a Look at the words below. Is the sound in bold pronounced the same as the word in A or B?

	A	B
lawyer	how	✓ four
discipline	✓ sit	ship
honest	not	home
patient	pan	painting
psychiatrist	here	fire
awful	more	now
health	fell	feel
architect	children	headache

b T13.3 Listen and check. Practise saying both words.

Improve your writing

Error correction (1)

10 a Read the letter below. Find:

- five punctuation mistakes (full stops, capital letters, etc.).
- three layout mistakes (where things are on the page).
- four spelling mistakes.
- two mistakes of politeness.

b Write out the letter in full, correcting all the mistakes.

374 Upper Road
Islington
London
N1 2XG

Tel. 020 7359 1410

March 26th 2001

hello Sir!

I am writeing to apply for a job as a member of your chamont balloon adventures ground crew. I inclose a CV, ID photo and photocopy of my driving licence as requested. I am avabile to start work immediatly.

Thanks a lot

Jean Guinard.



DRIVING LICENCE



1. GUINARD
2. JEAN

3. 05-07-83 UNITED KINGDOM
4a. 16-03-99 4b. 03-03-09 4c. DLY



9. B, B1, I, k, l, n

5. GUINA70705

7. *Jean Guinard*

8. 374 UPPER ROAD, ISLINGTON
LONDON N1 2XG

Curriculum Vitae

Jean Guinard



GREAT BRITAIN

Michael Chamont
Chamont Balloon Adventures
Château de Labourde
Dijon
FRANCE 21200

Past perfect

1 a Put the verbs in brackets into the Past perfect to complete the sentences below.

- 1 Nadia said she was very sorry for what she had done (do).
- 2 When Sam _____ (pay) the bill, we left the restaurant and went home.
- 3 It wasn't surprising that she was tired: she _____ (not / sleep) for two days.
- 4 The children were very excited because they _____ (not / see) a tiger before.
- 5 The road was blocked because a lorry _____ (break down).
- 6 During the afternoon, David lost all the money he _____ (win) in the morning.
- 7 My mother felt very nervous on the plane because she _____ (not / fly) before.
- 8 When the police arrived to arrest him, Thompson _____ (leave).

b T14.1 Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

Past perfect and Past simple

2 Complete the text about Justine Klaus with the correct form of the verb in brackets: Past simple or Past perfect.



When Swiss millionairess Justine Klaus (a) died (die) in Geneva at the age of seventy-nine, most of her family (b) _____ (come) to hear the details of her will, hoping the old lady (c) _____ (remember) them. Instead they (d) _____ (get) a real shock. Justine (e) _____ (live) alone for many years, and most of her family (f) _____ (not/see) her for several years. Her relatives (g) _____ (be) amazed when they (h) _____ (hear) that the old lady (i) _____ (leave) £370,000 to her favourite house plant! Justine said that for all those years the plant (j) _____ (be) her best and only friend. In contrast, her family only (k) _____ (receive) £100 each.

Irregular past forms

3 Circle the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

- a The show had already began / begun when we got to the stadium.
- b It was a marvellous show, and Maria sang / sung beautifully.
- c I was very tired because I had drove / driven all the way from Edinburgh to London.
- d While I was swimming in the sea, someone stolen / stole my clothes.
- e When she died in 1999, the novelist Iris Murdoch had wrote / written twenty-seven novels.
- f The X-rays showed that Laurence had broke / broken his leg.
- g I had never saw / seen anything so beautiful in my whole life.
- h When we got home, the children had fell / fallen asleep in the car.
- i I didn't think you knew / known about the company's money problems.
- j I couldn't try any of the cake, because Alice had took / taken the last piece.



Past time words: *already, just, never ... before*

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- a been / before / abroad / had / Carla / never
Carla had never been abroad before.
- b When / closed / shop / I / there / just / the / got / had

- c you / met / I / already / had / brother / thought / my

- d doorbell / I / when / had / finished / just / the / rang / dinner

- e before / way / knew / We / because / been / had / the / there / we

- f the / got / left / plane / airport / When / had / we / to / already / the

5 Rewrite the sentences using *already, just or never ... before*.

- a Martha had finished the report a short time before Mr Harris asked for it.
Martha had just finished the report when Mr Harris asked for it.
- b It was the first time I had been skiing.

- c I wanted to speak to Philip, but he had gone home earlier than I expected.

- d Eating frogs' legs was a new experience for Sally.

- e My friends had ordered their food some time before I got to the restaurant.

- f I had left the house a few seconds before it started to rain.

Past time words: Past perfect or Present perfect?

6 Tick (✓) the correct ending for each of these sentences.

- a That meal we had last night was delicious.
 1 I've never tried Lebanese food before.
 2 I'd never tried Lebanese food before. ✓
- b I didn't need to tell Jake to do his homework because
 1 he'd already done it.
 2 he's already done it.
- c Who's that girl talking to Sophie?
 1 I've never seen her before.
 2 I'd never seen her before.
- d Sorry I didn't answer the phone:
 1 I've just gone to bed when you rang.
 2 I'd just gone to bed when you rang.
- e 'You look happy.'
 1 'I've just won £2000 in the lottery!'
 2 'I'd just won £2000 in the lottery!'
- f You can't go in now, madam.
 1 The concert has already started.
 2 The concert had already started.

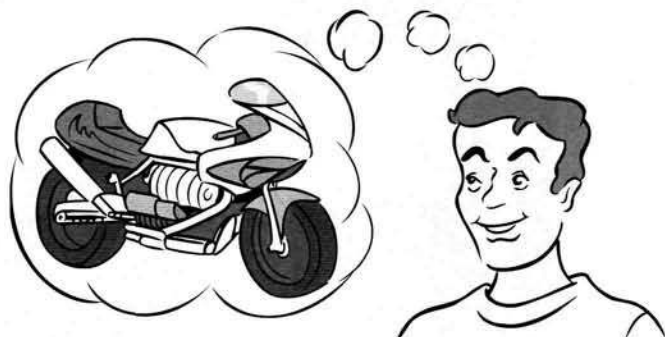


Vocabulary

Money

7 Complete the gaps to make sentences which have the same meaning.

- 1 The computer was too expensive for me to buy.
I couldn't afford the computer.
- 2 Philip borrowed £1,000 from his friend Gill.
Gill lent £1,000 to her friend Philip.
- 3 In this job, your salary will be £30,000 a year.
In this job, you will earn £30,000 a year.
- 4 I forgot that I borrowed £10 from Joseph.
I haven't repaid the £20 that I borrowed from Joseph yet.
- 5 I was very disappointed by the holiday. It wasn't a good way to spend my money.
I was very disappointed by the holiday. It was a waste of money.
- 6 In the TV Programme *Millionaire* you can receive up to £1 million by answering simple questions.
In the TV Programme *Millionaire* you can win up to £1 million by answering simple questions.
- 7 I'm going to spend less money so I can buy a motorbike.
I'm going to save money to buy a motorbike.



- 8 When the company closed, all the investors' money disappeared.
When the company closed, the investors lost all their money.

Prepositions

8 Complete the gaps with the correct preposition.

- a I tried to borrow some money from my parents, but they said no.
- b When I have enough money to leave the bank, I'll retire.
- c Thomas spends about £150 a month on clothes.
- d Can I change this money into US dollars, please?
- e Last year the company made a profit of £200,000.
- f I'm afraid you can't pay with credit card in this restaurant: they only accept cash.
- g 'How would you like to pay, madam?' 'I'll pay in cash.'
- h Can you wait a minute? I need to go to the bank.
- i Be careful if you lend money to Richard. He never pays it back.
- j Mick sold his laptop to Patrick for £500.

Vocabulary booster: shopping

9 a **T14.2** Answer the quiz questions. Then listen and check.

- 1 A period of time when a shop sells things at lower prices than usual is:
a a sale. *b a reduction.*
- 2 If you buy something for a good price, it is:
a a discount. *b a bargain.*
- 3 If you are looking in shop windows but not intending to buy anything, you are:
a window buying. *b window shopping.*
- 4 If you put on some clothes in a shop to see if they are the right size, you:
a try them on. *b try them out.*
- 5 When you pay for something, the shop assistant gives you:
a a receipt. *b a ticket.*
- 6 If something is faulty and you take it back to the shop, you can ask for:
a a payback. *b a refund.*
- 7 A big shop which sells different types of goods such as clothes, furniture, stationery, etc., is:
a a shopping mall. *b a department store.*
- 8 A boutique is a small shop which sells:
a food. *b clothes.*
- 9 If you buy something which is a present for someone, you can ask the assistant to:
a cover it. *b wrap it.*
- 10 The crime of stealing things from shops is called:
a shoplifting. *b shoptaking.*

b Complete the sentences with words from part a.

- 1 I took the shoes back to the shop but they wouldn't give me a _____ because I'd lost my _____ .
- 2 While I was shopping in the supermarket yesterday, a woman was arrested for _____ .
- 3 David Jones are having a _____ this week. I bought this coat for £30: a real _____ .
- 4 I haven't got time to _____ this shirt _____ . I hope it's the right size.
- 5 A good choice. Your niece will love it, madam. Would you like me to _____ for you?
- 6 When we were in California we went _____ in Rodeo Drive where clothes were incredibly expensive.

Wordspot

make

10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make* and a word from the box.

a mistake laugh a decision some sandwiches
sad a noise stay £15 a speech feel

- a It really makes me sad
when I see all those homeless people on the streets.
- b Ssh! Don't _____ – we shouldn't be here.
- c I hope I don't have to _____ at the
wedding: I hate public speaking.
- d Josh's mum and dad _____ him
_____ at home all weekend because he
got such bad grades at school.
- e I've _____ to eat on the journey.
- f Tom _____ by selling some of his old
play station games to his friends at school.
- g Sorry, I _____. It's £15, not £20.
- h What are you going to do about the problems in the
factory? Have you _____ yet?
- i Let's invite Harry. He's got a lot to say and he
always _____ everyone _____.
- j You really think I was wrong to say that? Now
you're _____ me _____ guilty.

Pronunciation

The sounds /eɪ/ and /e/

11 a **T14.3** Listen to the /eɪ/ and /e/ sounds in the following words.

/e/ lend bread spend

/eɪ/ break day make

b Look at the sentences. Mark the /eɪ/ and /e/ sounds.

- 1 I've made about ten phone calls today.
/eɪ/ /e/ /eɪ/
- 2 They wasted all the money we gave them.

- 3 Have you read the book I lent you, by the way?

- 4 She said she'd pay me back at the end of April.

- 5 Jane made a terrible mistake.

c T14.4 Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

12

12 a Complete the text using the phrases in the box.

But they weren't used in Europe a thing of the past ~~How much money~~
began to appear a £10 bank note about 2,700 years ago
pieces of paper as people became rich

(1) How much money have you got with you today? How many coins? How many notes? Why is money so important anyway? If you think about it, coins are just discs of metal, and bank notes are just (2) _____. Money is only money if we agree that it's worth something! Nowadays, governments print bank notes and guarantee their value. As well as the Queen's head, all British bank notes carry the words: *I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of ...* Originally that meant that it was possible for you to take (3) _____ to the Bank of England and ask for £10 of gold in return.

Over the years, money has taken many forms. In China people used precious shells; hundreds of years later the Vikings in Northern Europe used jewellery, and the people of ancient Tibet once used blocks of dried tea! People from ancient Lydia (Turkey) were the first to make coins, (4) _____. The coins were made from electrum, a mixture of gold and silver. It wasn't until the eleventh century that paper bank notes (5) _____ in China. (6) _____ until the Middle Ages when traders and bankers used 'bills of exchange' instead of cash. The modern industries of banking and insurance soon followed (7) _____ through trade between East and West.

With the growth of the 'virtual economy', some people predict that, within twenty years, coins and notes will be

(8) _____ : we will all use 'smart cards' to buy things. No more worries about losing your wallet or purse ... but what if you lose the card?

b **T14.5** Listen and check.

c Answer the questions below about the text.

- 1 Can you really change a £10 note for £10 of gold at the Bank of England?

- 2 Can you exchange dollar bills for gold in the USA?

- 3 What did people use for money in:
a) Ancient China? _____
b) Viking Europe? _____
c) Ancient Tibet? _____
- 4 Who made the first coins?
When?

- 5 When did the first bank notes appear? Where?

- 6 When did bank notes first appear in Europe?

- 7 What do some people predict will replace money?



Real life

Dealing with money

13 Match the beginnings of the sentences in A with the endings in B and write them in the correct places in the dialogues below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A</p> <p>I'd like to
Can I have
What's the exchange
Is service
Can I pay
It's 2.4 dollars
I'll take this
If I could just
How much are these
What documents</p> | <p>B</p> <p>included?
ties?
to the pound.
open a bank account.
one.
the bill please?
do I need?
by credit card?
rate for Australian dollars?
see your passport.</p> |
|--|--|

- a A: Can I change some money here?
B: Yes, certainly.
A: (1) What's the exchange rate for Australian dollars?
B: (2) _____
A: OK, well I've got £300 pounds here.
B: Right. (3) _____
- b A: (1) _____ ?
B: One moment – here you are.
A: Thank you. (2) _____ ?
B: Yes, we take Visa or Mastercard, but not American Express.
A: That's fine. Oh, and (3) _____ ?
B: No, it isn't.
- c A: Can I help you?
B: Yes – (1) _____ ?
A: The blue one's £25 and the red and white one is silk – that's £130.
B: I see. Well, (2) _____
- d A: (1) _____
B: Right, well you need to fill in this form and bring the necessary documents ...
A: Oh. (2) _____ ?
B: Just your passport, and something with your address on it.

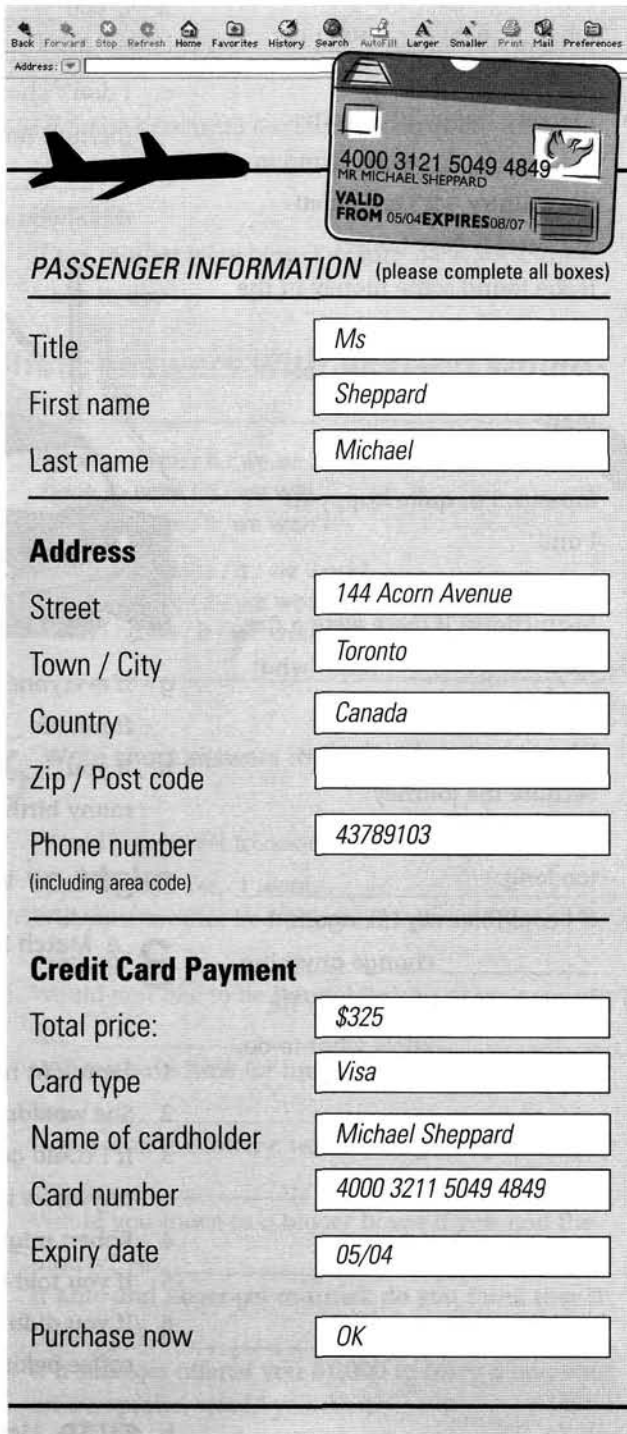
Improve your writing

Paying online

14 Michael Sheppard is booking a flight on the Internet, using his credit card.

- His address is: 144 Acorn Avenue, Toronto, Canada M3V 4B1.
- His phone number is: (416) 43789103

Look at the information below and the booking form he completed and find **six** mistakes.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a credit card and a booking form. The credit card is a Visa card with the number 4000 3121 5049 4849, valid from 05/04 to 08/07, and the name MR MICHAEL SHEPPARD. The booking form is titled 'PASSENGER INFORMATION' and contains fields for Title, First name, Last name, Address, and Credit Card Payment. The form is filled out with the following information:

Title	Ms
First name	Sheppard
Last name	Michael
Address	
Street	144 Acorn Avenue
Town / City	Toronto
Country	Canada
Zip / Post code	
Phone number (including area code)	43789103
Credit Card Payment	
Total price:	\$325
Card type	Visa
Name of cardholder	Michael Sheppard
Card number	4000 3211 5049 4849
Expiry date	05/04
Purchase now	OK

MODULE 15

Conditional sentences with *would* and *wouldn't*

1 Complete the sentences with *would* or *wouldn't*.

- a I like working. If I didn't have a job, I would soon get bored.
- b I'm very happy in the city: I _____ enjoy living in the country – it's too quiet!
- c My sister is very honest. If she found some money in the street, I'm sure she _____ take it to the police.
- d I _____ like to be famous: I'm quite happy as I am!
- e Nobody has read the fire instructions: if there were a fire, they _____ know what to do.
- f We can't go to Asia by bus because the journey _____ take much too long.
- g If I could live my life again, I _____ change anything.
- h It's a pity Mark isn't here. He _____ know what to do.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense to make conditional sentences.

- a I'm sorry, I don't know. If I knew (know) the answer, I would tell (tell) you.
- b If I _____ (not/work), we _____ (not/have) enough money to live.
- c I'm sure you _____ (feel) better if you _____ (not/get up) so late.
- d If you _____ (can) meet a famous person from history, who _____ (like) to talk to?
- e I don't know what I _____ (do) if you _____ (be/not) here to help me.
- f If I _____ (have) a lot of money, I _____ (take) you on an expensive holiday.



- g If everyone _____ (speak) the same language, do you think life _____ (be) better?
- h If you _____ (have) twenty brothers and sisters, think how many birthday presents you _____ (get)!

might or *would*

3 a Match the beginnings of the sentences in A with the endings in B.

- | A | B |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 He might help you _____ | I'd go to Florida. |
| 2 She wouldn't go out with him _____ | if you were more polite to him. |
| 3 If I could go on holiday anywhere in the world, _____ | you might sleep better. |
| 4 Robert might do better at school _____ | if he didn't have so much money. |
| 5 If you told her the truth, _____ | if he did his homework regularly. |
| 6 If you didn't drink so much coffee before going to bed, _____ | she might get very angry. |

b **T15.1** Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentence for each situation below.

- 1 Someone asks you to help them to translate a newspaper article into your language.
Unfortunately, the newspaper article is in Chinese – a language you don't speak or understand.
What do you say?
a *I'll help you if I can.*
b *I'd help if I could.* ✓
- 2 Someone asks about your plans for tomorrow. You're not sure yet – you're either going to the beach or to the cinema – it depends on the weather.
What do you say?
a *If the weather's good, I'll go to the beach.*
b *If the weather was good, I'd go to the beach.*
- 3 You're on holiday at the seaside. The beach is very nice, but unfortunately the weather isn't very good – it's cloudy and the temperature is only 12°C.
Someone asks if you're enjoying yourself.
What do you say?
a *I'd be happier if the weather were better.*
b *I'll be happier if we have better weather.*
- 4 You invite a friend to go to a club with you, but she's got an exam tomorrow, so she can't come.
What does she say to you?
a *I'll come if I don't have an exam.*
b *I'd come if I didn't have an exam.*
- 5 A taxi driver is driving you very slowly to the station. Your train leaves in five minutes.
What do you say to him?
a *If we don't go faster, I'll miss the train.*
b *If we didn't go faster, I'd miss the train.*
- 6 A friend asks you to drive her home from a party, but your car is at home, so you can't help her.
What do you say?
a *Sorry, if I have my car, I'll take you home.*
b *Sorry, if I had my car, I'd take you home.*
- 7 You see a child crossing the road reading a book.
What do you say to the child?
a *If you're not careful, you'll have an accident.*
b *If you weren't careful, you'd have an accident.*

will and would

5 Circle the best form in each sentence, as in the example.

- a I wouldn't/won't do that if I were you!
- b Goodbye, everybody! I'd/I'll see you all next week.
- c I'd/I'll help you if I had more time.
- d What time will/would you be back from work this evening?
- e I won't/wouldn't be surprised if they won the competition.
- f Sorry, I can't speak now. I'd/I'll phone you back later.
- g I'll/I'd be here until 6 o'clock if you need anything.
- h Life will/would be so much easier if people worked together.
- i If my mother were here, I'm sure she'd/she'll know what to do.

Short answers with will and would

Will you / (s)he / it / we be at home?

Yes, I / (s)he / it / we **will**.

No, I / (s)he / it / we **won't**.

Would you / (s)he / it / we work?

Yes, I / (s)he / it / we **would**.

No, I / (s)he / it / we **wouldn't**.

LOOK!

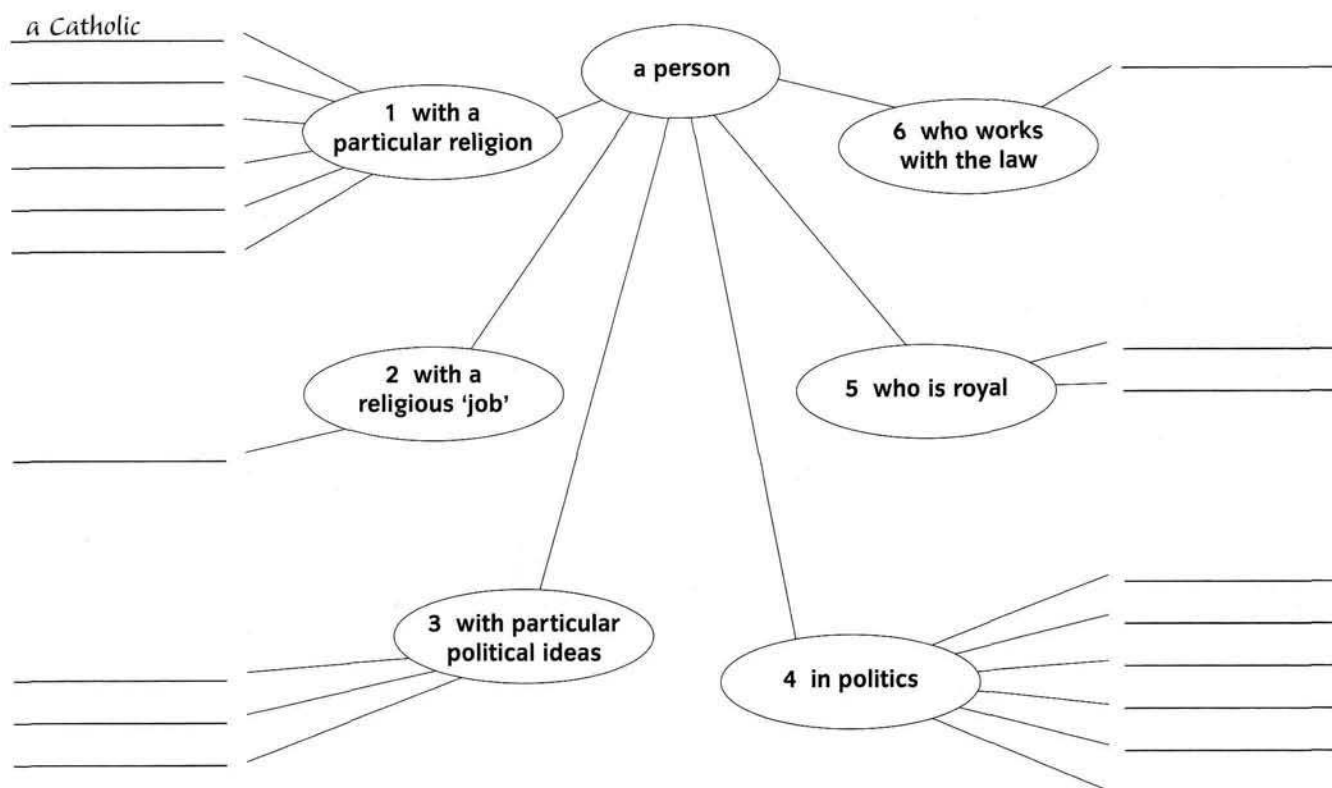
6 Write short answers to these questions.

- a Would you travel to another planet if you had the opportunity? Yes, I would.
- b Will your brother be at home if I phone this evening? No, _____.
- c Would you like to be Prime Minister of your country? No, _____.
- d Will we have time for lunch when we get there? Yes, _____.
- e If you won the lottery, would you give up work? Yes, _____.
- f Would you move to a bigger house if you had the money? No, _____.
- g If Kate and Roger get married, do you think they'll be happy? Yes, _____.
- h If a stranger offered you £1,000 to carry a bag onto an aeroplane, would you do it? No, _____.

Vocabulary booster: people in politics, religion and public life

7 a Put the people in the box into the word map.

the Prime Minister a communist a Catholic a mayor the President
a priest the Vice President a queen a Buddhist a social democrat
a king a Muslim a Member of Parliament a judge a Protestant
a government minister a Christian a Hindu a green



b **T15.2** Listen and practise the pronunciation of the words.

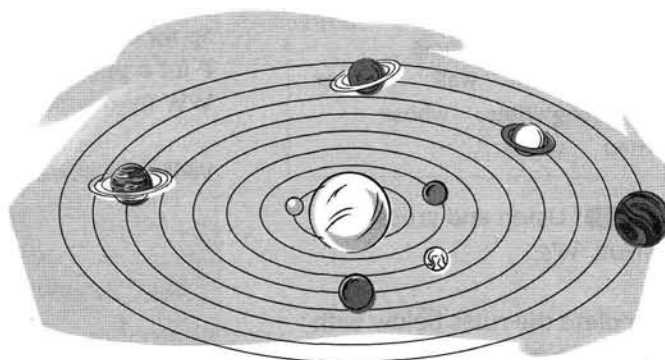
c **T15.3** Circle the correct answer in the general knowledge quiz below.
Listen and check your answers.

- 1 Mecca is a very important city for *Hindus* / *Muslims*.
- 2 Lenin was a *communist* / *social democrat* leader.
- 3 Rome is the centre of the *Protestant* / *Catholic* church.
- 4 Margaret Thatcher was the first woman *Prime Minister* / *President* of the United Kingdom.
- 5 The Netherlands has a *president* / *a queen*.
- 6 The British Chancellor of the Exchequer is a *government minister* / *kind of priest*.
- 7 Most people in India are *Hindus* / *Buddhists*.
- 8 George Bush Senior was the *President* / *Prime Minister* of the United States.

Listen and read

8 **T15.4** How many of the questions below can you answer?
Read and/or listen and check.

- a Is a real Earth year longer or shorter than 365 days?
- b Which is the lightest planet?
- c Which planet was farthest from the Sun in 1995?
- d What can be the size of a house?
- e Which planet has the most moons?
- f How long is a year on Mercury?
- g What is twenty-seven kilometres high?
- h Which planet is it possible to see without a telescope?
- i What lasts for just under ten hours?
- j Which planet has been mistaken for a UFO?
- k How many Earths could the Sun hold?
- l Which planet was discovered most recently?
- m Which planet goes round the Sun 'lying down'?
- n How many times has Neptune been round the Sun since it was discovered?



P

The Planets: *did you know ...?*

The Sun is a star – it is not a planet. It is so big that you could fit more than one million Earths inside it. The Sun is the only star we see during the daytime.

Mercury is thirty-six million miles from the Sun and has no moons. It takes eighty-eight days to go round the Sun (at thirty miles per second), which means that there are fewer than two days in a year.

Venus is the closest planet to the Earth. It has a very hot surface and no moons. It is the brightest planet and can sometimes be seen with the naked eye if you know where to look. It is sometimes the cause of UFO reports.

The Earth is orbited by one moon and is ninety-three million miles away from the Sun. The average year is actually 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and 45.51 seconds. Three quarters of the Earth is covered by water.

Mars is a cold, red, rocky planet with two very small moons which orbit close to the surface. It is the home of the 'Olympus Mons', the largest volcano found in the solar system. It is twenty-seven kilometres high and its crater is eight-one kilometres wide.

Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system, with sixteen moons. It spins very quickly on its

axis, and one day lasts nine hours and fifty-five minutes.

Saturn has eighteen moons and is over 800 million miles from the Earth. It is the second biggest planet but also the lightest. If there was a bath big enough to hold Saturn, it would float in the water. It has rings round it made of ice: the particles of ice vary in size from a grain of sugar to a house.

Uranus is a giant gas planet which is over one billion miles away and has fifteen moons. Its axis is at a ninety-seven degree angle, which means it orbits lying on its side – talk about a lazy planet!

Neptune is a giant gas planet and has eight moons. It was discovered in 1846, but has still not made a complete orbit of the Sun. One Neptune year lasts 165 Earth years.

Pluto is over three billion miles from the Sun and has one moon. It is the farthest planet from the Sun, but sometimes its orbit brings it closer to the Sun than Neptune: from 1989 to 1999 it jumped ahead of Neptune, then went back to being the farthest. Pluto is the only planet that has not been visited by a spacecraft. Because it is so small, it was not discovered until 1930.

Spelling

Silent 'w'

9 a Sometimes the letter 'w' is silent. Which of the 'w's below are silent?

would	wrong	whole
weight	when	walk
why	songwriter	whose
worried	wrote	

b T15.5 Listen and cross out the silent 'w's.

c Complete the rules below with examples from part a.

- If a word begins with **wr**, 'w' is always silent, for example _____.
- If a word begins with **wh**, 'w' is usually silent, for example _____.
- A few other words have a silent 'w', for example _____.

Pronunciation

The sound /w/

10 T15.6 Listen and practise the /w/ pronunciation in these words and phrases from module 15.

will	won't
words	wouldn't
world	war
whites	wife
woman	weekend
to wonder	working

Improve your writing

Error correction (2)

11 Here is a student's letter for the Optional writing activity on page 137 of the Students' book. The teacher has marked 22 mistakes, using the following code:

Sp for a spelling mistake
P for a punctuation mistake
WW for a wrong word.

Write the corrections below.

Planet Hero

Hello everybody!

Here we are! We've finally arrived and I'm ^{Sp} writing to you from the Planet Hero!

There's enough oxygen and lots of plants, but ^{WW} fortunately the weather isn't very good and ^P its rained every day so far - as you can see it isn't all that ^{Sp} different from life in ^P England!

The journey was very, very long - ten weeks on a spaceship - ^{WW} then it was quite ^{Sp} boring at times. I read all the books ^{WW} what you gave me during the first week, ^{WW} but I had to watch Space TV instead.

The other six people here are all very nice: one of them is a ^{Sp} doctor from ^P france - his ^P names ^P rene.

Today we met our first Heroian (^P thats the name for the people ^{WW} which live here) and guess what? He speaks ^P english!

This morning I saw a small green person ^{Sp} siting on a wall, looking at me.

'Hello,' I ^{Sp} sayed, 'what's your name ^P !'

^P Fine, thanks, he answered, and ran away.

Anyway, it's ^{Sp} getting late, so I'd better go to bed. Give my love to all my ^{Sp} frends and family.

Simona

- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 9 _____ | 17 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 10 _____ | 18 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 11 _____ | 19 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 12 _____ | 20 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 13 _____ | 21 _____ |
| 6 _____ | 14 _____ | 22 _____ |
| 7 _____ | 15 _____ | |
| 8 _____ | 16 _____ | |

Pronunciation table

Consonants		Vowels	
Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word
p	pan	i:	beat
b	ban	ɪ	bit
t	tip	e	bet
d	dip	æ	bat
k	cap	ɑ:	bar
g	gap	ɒ	block
tʃ	church	ɔ:	bought
dʒ	judge	ʊ	book
f	few	u:	boot
v	view	ʌ	but
θ	throw	ɜ:	burn
ð	though	ə	brother
s	sip	eɪ	bay
z	zero	əʊ	bone
ʃ	fresh	aɪ	by
ʒ	measure	aʊ	bound
h	hot	ɔɪ	boy
m	sum	ɪə	beer
n	sun	eə	bare
ŋ	sung	ʊə	poor
l	lot	eɪə	player
r	rot	əʊə	lower
j	yet	aɪə	tire
w	wet	aʊə	flower
		ɔɪə	employer
		i	happy
		u	annual

Special signs

/ˈ/ shows main stress

/,/ shows secondary stress

/ə/ means that /ə/ may or may not be used

ANSWER KEY

INTRODUCTION

1

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| b possessive adjective | h noun (countable) |
| c pronoun | i article (definite) |
| d modal verb | j noun (uncountable) |
| e adverb | k preposition |
| f auxiliary verb | l article (indefinite) |
| g main verb | |

2

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| b sweet | g love, fun |
| c a (secret) | h want, is, stop, see, love |
| d a secret | i can, might |
| e me, you | j your, my |
| f never, always | |

MODULE 1

1^a

- Is your family here with you?
- Does your wife enjoy athletics?
- Do you like life here in Italy?
- Are you worried about the Italian champion, Giacomo Zanetti?
- Do you have any advice for young athletes?

2

- | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|
| b Which | e When | h How |
| c Where | f Who | i How long |
| d What | g How many | j Why |

3

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| b won | g do you live | l did you go |
| c do you want | h lives | m gave you |
| d knows | i smokes | n happens |
| e do you already know | j broke | |
| f told | k did you phone | |

4^b

- They don't live in the same country, they live in different countries.
- She doesn't live in the United States, she lives in London.
- She doesn't work in the evening, she works in the morning.
- She doesn't play golf, she plays tennis.
- She doesn't stay in a hotel, she stays with her sister.
- They don't see each other every weekend, they see each other two or three times a year.

c

- What time does she get up?
- What time does she finish work?
- Where does Rosemary Wilson live?
- How often does she come to England?
- Why does she come to England?
- Who does she stay with? / Where does she stay?

5^c

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 No, they don't. | 3 Yes, they do. |
| 2 No, they don't. | 4 Yes, they do. |

7

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| b three times a year | e four times a week |
| c once a week | f twice a day |
| d twice a year | g once a month |

8^a

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 2 cycling | 7 table tennis | 12 judo |
| 3 skiing | 8 basketball | 13 snowboarding |
| 4 swimming | 9 boxing | 14 rugby |
| 5 ice-skating | 10 gymnastics | 15 skateboarding |
| 6 horse-riding | 11 volleyball | |

c

- baseball, table tennis, basketball, volleyball, rugby
- skiing, swimming, ice-skating, snowboarding
- cycling, horse-riding, snowboarding, skateboarding
- boxing, gymnastics, judo
- boxing, judo
- basketball, boxing, volleyball, rugby

9^a

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------|
| 2 read | 5 listen to | 8 watch |
| 3 eat | 6 go for a | |
| 4 get | 7 do | |

b

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------|
| 2 does | 5 get | 8 eat |
| 3 rent | 6 watch | |
| 4 listen to | 7 go for a | |

10

go	go to the	play	play the
shopping skiing ice-skating dancing	gym cinema park beach	football table tennis computer games	guitar violin trumpet piano

11

- How much **does** this cost?
- What time is it?
- What's your date of birth?
- Where **are** you from / do you **come** from?
- Where **are** the toilets, please?
- How do you **spell** your name?
- Sorry, **could** you repeat that, please?
- Which** part of Turkey are you from?
- Where's **the** nearest post office?
- How long **time** are you going to stay?
- Do you speak English?

12^a

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 nev-er
/ə/ | 6 pro-fes-sion-al
/ə/ /ə/ | 11 ex-ce-lent
/ə/ /ə/ |
| 2 am-bi-tion
/ə/ | 7 lei-sure
/ə/ | 12 o-ppo-nent
/ə/ /ə/ |
| 3 com-put-er
/ə/ | 8 foot-bal-ler
/ə/ | 13 oft-en
/ə/ |
| 4 ex-er-cise
/ə/ | 9 pop-u-lar
/ə/ | 14 ter-rif-ic
/ə/ |
| 5 yo-ga
/ə/ | 10 re-fe-ree
/ə/ | |

13

'Everybody thinks I'm a typical Englishwoman,' actress Kate Thomson told *Go!* magazine. 'I really don't know why ...'. When she was eighteen, Kate left England. She lived first in Canada, then Morocco, where she met French film producer Serge Roux. The couple now live in Paris with their three children: Patrick, James and Lucie. 'We're so happy here. It's nice to have children who can speak both English and French.'

MODULE 2

1

drive – drove	know – knew	die – died
go – went	play – played	get – got
make – made	come – came	lose – lost
begin – began	feel – felt	write – wrote
eat – ate	live – lived	invent – invented
happen – happened	read – read	think – thought
meet – met	cost – cost	forget – forgot
buy – bought	find – found	stay – stayed
fall – fell	look – looked	sing – sang
take – took		

2

b was	g met	l got	q wrote
c began	h fell	m had	r looked
d played	i was	n cost	s read
e went	j knew	o made	
f died	k found	p was	

3

- b It didn't begin in October 1936, it began in October 1946.
 c It wasn't about a rich farmer who moved to New York, it was about a rich woman who moved to the country.
 d The woman didn't fall in love with her cousin, she fell in love with a handsome young farmer.
 e Her lover wasn't married to her cousin, he was engaged to her cousin.
 f The producers of the programme didn't have a lot of money, they had very little money.
 g The assistants didn't write the actors' words on pieces of paper, they wrote them on blackboards.

4^a

2 was	7 did	12 didn't	17 did
3 did	8 were	13 wasn't	18 was
4 Was	9 Were	14 didn't	19 did
5 wasn't	10 was	15 was	20 did
6 was	11 weren't	16 Did	

6

b at, c -, d at, e on, f at, g in, h in

7

b excited	f in a good mood	j embarrassed
c relaxed	g bored	k angry
d disappointed	h surprised	l nervous
e impatient	i scared	

8^a

a cartoon	3	the news	2
a soap opera	9	a game show	1
a comedy	7	a documentary	5
a drama	10	a talk show	8
a sports programme	6	a cookery programme	4

9^b

2 1989	7 Basil Fawlty
3 three	8 more than thirty years ago
4 more than ninety	9 John De Mol
5 Simon Cowell	10 1999
6 Diana Karzon	

10

b feel like	e felt / embarrassed	h feel / well
c feels cold	f feel about	
d feels sick	g feels hot	

11

a believed	d dropped	g married	j studied
b cried	e hurried	h phoned	
c continued	f used	i stopped	

12^a

made	came	gave	paid
went	fell	felt	met
cost	got	lost	was
wrote	sold	spoke	told
bought	saw	thought	wore

13

b because	d then	f but	h because
c so	e but	g so	i then

MODULE 3

1

NB: Some answers may be different in different cultures!

b should	e shouldn't	h should
c shouldn't	f shouldn't	
d shouldn't	g should	

2^a

- 2 My sister can speak three languages perfectly.
 3 You can't come in here.
 4 Now, you can buy cheap plane tickets on the Internet.
 5 Renate can't come to the party.
 6 Can you read French? I don't understand this.
 7 'We can't answer the phone at the moment ...'
 8 'Can we sit by the window?'

3

b have to find	g don't have to answer
c don't have to do	h have to try
d have to write	i don't have to worry
e don't have to wear	j don't have to worry
f have to wear	k have to be

4

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| b Can | g Can | l Can |
| c can't | h can't | m have to |
| d don't have to | i have to | n can't |
| e have to | j has to | |
| f can | k can | |

5^b

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 2 No, you don't. | 5 Yes, you should. | 8 Yes, I can. |
| 3 Yes, we should. | 6 Yes, you do. | |
| 4 Yes, you can. | 7 No, I don't. | |

6^a

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 2 fall asleep | 8 bed |
| 3 dressed | 9 to eat |
| 4 the light | 10 tired |
| 5 the alarm | 11 shower |
| 6 of bed | 12 about something |
| 7 off the alarm | |

b

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 fall asleep | 7 feel tired |
| 2 have a shower | 8 dream about |
| 3 get into bed | 9 get out of bed |
| 4 turn off the light | 10 get dressed |
| 5 set the alarm | 11 have / to eat |
| 6 wake up | |

7

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| a | farmer |
| b | journalist |
| c | dentist |
| d | shop assistant |
| e | trader |
| f | police officer |
| g | lawyer |
| h | chef |
| i | translator |
| j | judge |
| k | architect |
| l | psychologist |
| m | plumber |
| n | nurse |
| o | firefighter |
| p | travel agent |
| q | barman |

8

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a up to eighteen | d seven |
| b eight | e no |
| c It increases the chance of serious illness, people often die young and do less well at work. | f no |

9

- | | |
|---|---|
| a | 6 Can I have a glass of water? |
| b | 3 Is it OK if I make a phone call? |
| c | 2 Could you say that again, please? |
| d | 1 Can I speak to you for a moment? |
| e | 7 Do you mind if I look at your CDs? |
| f | 5 Is it OK if I miss the English lesson tomorrow? |
| g | 8 Could you move over, please? |
| h | 4 Do you mind if I turn up the TV / turn the TV up? |

10^a

- 1 take a course
- 2 get lots of homework
- 3 research an assignment on the Internet
- 4 learn something by heart
- 5 revise for an exam
- 6 take an exam
- 7 fail an exam
- 8 pass an exam
- 9 graduate
- 10 get a certificate

c (Possible answers)

People usually like to do this	People don't usually like to do this	It depends
pass an exam get a certificate graduate	fail an exam get lots of homework revise for an exam take an exam	learn something by heart research an assignment on the Internet take a course

11^b

/æ/ e.g.: have to	/ɑ:/ e.g.: can't	/eɪ/ e.g.: make
acrobat catch graduate snack taxi	alarm architect barman farmer fast	dangerous game patient stay wake

12

- 1
The best order is:
1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b

- 2
a paragraph c c paragraph d
b paragraph a d paragraph b

13

Stefan has a 'gap year' **between** finishing school and starting his university **course** in engineering. **Different** people give him **advice** about the best thing to do for that year. His **parents** think he should get a job and **earn** lots of money. His teacher suggests **voluntary** work and tells him not to **worry** about money. His **girlfriend** wants him to work with her, and his best friend says he should teach English **somewhere** sunny, like him.

MODULE 4

1

- b am I driving / you are
- c are you doing? / I'm not watching
- d I'm looking for / Are you sitting
- e isn't working / 's spending
- f are you going? / are waiting

2

- c I'm not believing you! X
I don't believe you!
- d Do you want a drink? ✓
- e I'm not understanding him. X
I don't understand him.
- f I'm hating cold weather! X
I hate cold weather.
- g I don't understand Turkish. ✓
- h I'm not knowing her name. X
I don't know her name.

3

- b are you doing
- c you're listening to
- d are you reading
- e Do you smoke
- f are you laughing
- g Does your brother play
- h Are you listening

4

Example sentences

Steve isn't working on Monday.
He's going to Manchester for the day on Tuesday.
He's taking/catching the train at 6.45.
Judy is working on Monday and Wednesday.
She's meeting Alison for lunch (at 1 o'clock on Friday).
Steve and Judy are going to the cinema on Thursday.
Steve's mum is coming to babysit.
Oliver is playing football on Tuesday at 4 o'clock.
He's going to Tom's house after school on Wednesday.
Florence is going swimming on Monday.
Oliver and Florence are meeting their cousins in the park at 2.30 on Friday.
The whole family is going to the grandparents' house for lunch on Sunday at 12 o'clock.

5

- a Where are you going for your holidays this year?
- b Are you having a day off this week?
- c What are you doing next weekend?
- d Are your relatives coming to visit in the near future?
- e When are you having your next English lesson?
- f Are you meeting your friends later today?
- g Who's cooking dinner in your house this evening?
- h Is anyone in your family going to the dentist this month?

6

- b send
- c stay
- d visit, exchange
- e invited
- f have
- g buy
- h make
- i eat
- j cooked

7

- a A: Julia's twenty-one today, Oliver.
B: Happy birthday, Julia.
- b A: I can't come in to work today, I've got the 'flu.
B: Oh well, I hope you feel better soon!
- c A: We've just been to the hospital – we're going to have a baby.
B: Congratulations! ✓
- d A: Turn the music down, it's midnight.
B: Happy New Year, everybody!
- e A: I brought you these flowers – shall I put them by your bed?
B: Thank you very much, they're lovely.
- f A: Thank you for coming.
B: Thank you for inviting us: it was a lovely ceremony. ✓
- g A: It's our fortieth wedding anniversary today.
B: Really? Happy anniversary!
- h A: Well, goodbye, and the best of luck for the future.
B: Thank you for teaching me, I really enjoyed your lessons.

8

- 2 twice / seven
- 3 one
- 4 every
- 5 bad
- 6 before yesterday
- 7 out for the
- 8 all
- 9 the other
- 10 off

9^a

- 1 cards
- 2 decorations
- 3 the host and hostess
- 4 guests
- 5 glasses
- 6 sandwiches
- 7 presents
- 8 someone blowing out candles
- 9 candles
- 10 birthday cake
- 11 paper plates
- 12 paper cups

10^a

- 1 Diwali
- 2 Easter in Poland
- 3 Ramadan
- 4 Easter in Poland
- 5 Ramadan
- 6 Diwali
- 7 Diwali

b

- 1 no
- 2 the ninth month of the Islamic calendar
- 3 coloured eggs, bread, salt and white sausages
- 4 breakfast
- 5 India
- 6 five days
- 7 Laxmi

11

10 Fife Road
Norton

7th October

Dear Tony,

Sorry I haven't written for so long, but I've been really busy with the new job. I hope you're well and still enjoying life at university.

The main reason I'm writing is to tell you that Valerie and I are staying at Uncle Frank's villa in Spain for the Easter holidays. Would you like to come and stay for a few days? The villa is in a really beautiful place, very near the beach. You can fly to Malaga airport and get a bus from there.

Can you give me a ring to tell me if you're interested? Our new phone number is 01804 742 3812. We'd love to see you!

See you soon,

Mark

12

cooking ✓
driving
getting ✓

giving
inviting
living

putting ✓
studying ✓
taking ✓

writing
visiting

13^a

/ð/
Father's Day
the other day
the day before yesterday
neither of us
together

/θ/
birthday
twenty-fifth
fourth
thirty-first
your good health
Thanks for coming!

MODULE 5

1^a

- 2 younger – Paul is younger than Mike.
- 3 taller – Paul is taller than Mike.
- 4 faster – Paul is faster than Mike.
- 5 more experienced – Mike is more experienced than Paul.
- 6 slower – Mike is slower than Paul.
- 7 heavier – Mike is heavier than Paul.
- 8 more aggressive – Mike is more aggressive than Paul.
- 9 more powerful – Mike is more powerful than Paul.
- 10 more popular – Paul is more popular than Mike.

2

- a oldest
- b fastest / quickest
- c richest / wealthiest
- d most popular / most important
- e shortest / longest

3

- b 'The reason I wanted to be an actress was to play people much more interesting than I am, and to say things much more intelligent than anything I could think of myself.'
- c 'All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.'
- d 'Good, better, the best Never let it rest Until good is better And better is the best'
- e 'Being funny is much more difficult than being clever.'

4

- b as d in f in h as
- c than e like g from

5

- b the most d more f more h the most
- c more e the most g more

6

- 2 What does she look like?
- 3 How tall is she?
- 4 What's she like?
- 5 Has she got short hair? / Is her hair short?
- 6 What colour are her eyes?

7

- a 's got / 's got / hasn't got
- b are / are / 've got
- c is / 's got
- d 's got / hasn't got

8

- b Taller than
- c younger than
- d what colour was
- e similar to
- f Did he have
- g clean-shaven
- h have a look
- i looked
- j he's got
- k the strangest
- l elegant

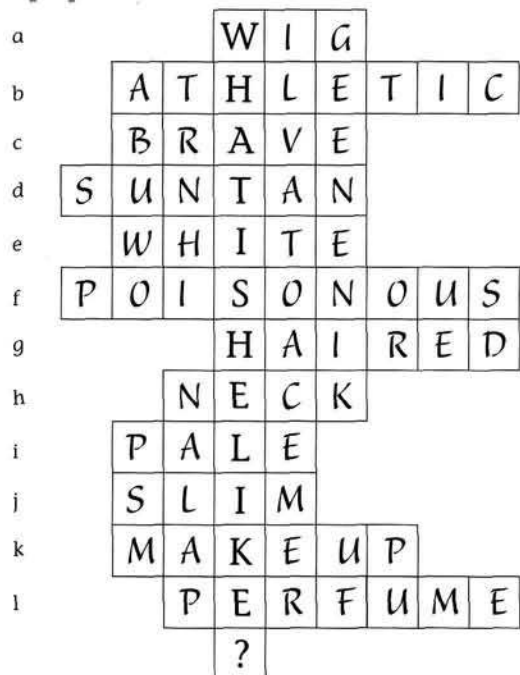
9

- b ✓
- c short grey
- d gorgeous silver
- e ✓
- f casual old
- g beautiful pale
- h ✓

10

- a ugly – the others are positive adjectives for appearance
- b long – the others describe hair colour
- c enormous – the others describe age
- d clean-shaven – the others describe skin colour
- e polite – the others describe how your clothes look

11



12

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1 head | 6 toes | 11 hair | 16 face |
| 2 shoulder | 7 feet | 12 nose | 17 ear |
| 3 arm | 8 leg | 13 mouth | 18 eye |
| 4 hand | 9 hand | 14 neck | |
| 5 back | 10 chest | 15 teeth | |

C

- 1: neck, face, mouth, nose, back, chest
 2: ear, eye, leg, hand, feet, arm, shoulder
 10: fingers, toes
 32: teeth
 Uncountable: hair

13

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| b look for | f Look out |
| c look after | g look up |
| d looking forward | h look at |
| e looks / good | |

14

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 3 different | 6 different |
| 4 the same | 7 different |
| 5 different | 8 the same |

15

- 2 - A, 3 - C, 4 - B, 5 - D, 6 - F

MODULE 6

1

- b Rob is a cameraman and he is going to work in a film studio there.
 c Sofia is a music teacher, but she is not planning to work for the first few months.
 d They are going to sell their car, but they are not going to sell their house. A friend of theirs is going to rent it.
 e The children are planning to take their dog with them, but Rob and Sofia are planning to leave him in England. They are going to buy another dog in California.
 f In California, Sofia would like to buy a house by the beach, but Rob would rather have an apartment with a big garden. The children would like to live next door to Cameron Diaz!
 g Emily says she would like to have a horse, but Todd would rather get another dog.
 h Emily would like to learn to ride, but Todd would rather learn to surf.

2

- b Where's Rob going to work?
 c Is Sofia planning to work?
 d Are they going to sell their car?
 e Who's going to rent their house?
 f Are Rob and Sofia planning to take their dog (with them)?
 g Would Rob like to buy / to have a house by the beach?
 h Where would the children like to live?
 i What would Emily like to have?
 j Would Todd rather learn to ride or to surf? / Would Todd like to learn to ride?

3

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| b rather | e planning to | h is going |
| c not planning | f to retire | i I would |
| d he's | g I'm planning | |

4

- b Do you think we'll be able to buy tickets when we get there?
 c I'm sorry, but there **won't** be any time for us to have lunch.
 d **Will** you be all right if I go out for a couple of hours?
 e I'm going to Michelle's party on Sunday. **Will** you be there too?
 f Don't worry. I'm sure there **won't** be any problems getting a visa.
 g How long **will** it take for us to get there?
 h **Will** there be any food at your party?

5

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| b No, I'm not. | e No, they're not. | h Yes, I/we will. |
| c Yes, it is. | f Yes, I am. | |
| d No, I won't. | g No, it won't. | |

6

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2 You'll | 6 Will it | 10 there won't |
| 3 We'll | 7 it won't | |
| 4 Will you | 8 They'll | |
| 5 I will | 9 Will there | |

Answer key

7^a

- 1 Is he feeling better now?
- 2 Horrible day, isn't it?
- 3 Did you have a good weekend?
- 4 Did you get nice weather?
- 5 Have you got any plans for the weekend?
- 6 Is it your first time in Madrid?
- 7 Are you glad to be back?
- 8 Are you here on holiday?

b

- 2 Did you have a good weekend?
- 3 Horrible day, isn't it?
- 4 Are you here on holiday?
- 5 Is he feeling better now?
- 6 Did you get nice weather?
- 7 Are you glad to be back?
- 8 Is it your first time in Madrid?

8^a

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2 luxurious | 6 nightlife | 10 an excursion |
| 3 polluted | 7 self-catering | 11 delayed |
| 4 a cruise | 8 crowded | 12 a nightmare |
| 5 tasty | 9 peaceful | |

b

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2 crowded | 6 polluted | 10 luxurious |
| 3 warm | 7 peaceful | 11 a cruise |
| 4 excursions | 8 nightlife | 12 nightmare |
| 5 delayed | 9 self-catering | |

9^a

He has forgotten his toothbrush.

b

Things you need during a journey	plane tickets, travel sickness pills
Things you need for the beach	sunglasses, swimming trunks, towels
Things you need in a strange town	guide book, phrase book, credit cards
Other	shaving foam, toothbrush

10

a Lille, b 020 7938 3366, c seven nights, d the Midtown Hotel, e £395, f 24 March, g no, h in Granada (Spain), i seven days, j £179, k Bargain in Boston, l nine

11^a

Postcard A

- 1 Gill and Ruth, from Bangkok.
- 2 colleagues
- 3 Yes, they are.

Postcard B

- 1 Tanya's mother, from the seaside.
- 2 Mother and daughter.
- 3 Not very much.

Postcard C

- 1 K, from the desert.
- 2 (Probably) They were boyfriend and girlfriend.
- 3 Yes, but he says he misses Jo.

12

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| b plan | planning | planned |
| c disgust | disgusting | disgusted |
| d surprise | surprising | surprised |
| e relax | relaxing | relaxed |
| f stay | staying | stayed |
| g cycle | cycling | cycled |
| h move | moving | moved |

MODULE 7

1

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2 Have | 5 has | 8 haven't | 11 hasn't |
| 3 has | 6 's | 9 have | 12 's |
| 4 haven't | 7 hasn't | 10 've | |

2

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| b lived | e have lived |
| c have been | f was |
| d thought | g has been |

3

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| c No, he hasn't. | f Yes, they have. |
| d No, she hasn't. | g No, they haven't. |
| e No, she hasn't. | h Yes, they have. |

4^a

- 2 I've **just** heard that my cousin is coming to stay!
- 3 I don't know. I've **never** tried it.
- 4 No, he hasn't arrived **yet**.
- 5 Not really, I've **already** seen it twice.

5

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| b Have you been / haven't had |
| c took off |
| d 've never seen |
| e 's been / haven't had |
| f got married / were |
| g 's been |
| h arrived / hasn't written |
| i went |

6

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| b been | e been | h gone |
| c gone | f been | i been |
| d gone | g gone | |

7^a

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| 2 has been | 10 has not married |
| 3 left | 11 has had |
| 4 married | 12 won |
| 5 had | 13 has returned |
| 6 was | 14 became |
| 7 got | 15 started |
| 8 married | 16 lasted |
| 9 lasted | |

8^a

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2 sat – sit | 12 won – win |
| 3 run – run | 13 found – find |
| 4 lost – lose | 14 sung – sing |
| 5 made – make | 15 paid – pay |
| 6 drunk – drink | 16 cost – cost |
| 7 brought – bring | 17 put – put |
| 8 told – tell | 18 written – write |
| 9 got – get | 19 spoken – speak |
| 10 seen – see | 20 chosen – choose |
| 11 sold – sell | 21 eaten – eat |

9

b learn, c get, d become, e have, f play, g write, h buy

10^a

married family language Saturday

b

country just understand money

c

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 sat /æ/ | 7 sung /ø/ |
| 2 done /ʌ/ | 8 ran /æ/ |
| 3 sang /æ/ | 9 won /ʌ/ |
| 4 become /ʌ/ | 10 drunk /ʌ/ |
| 5 come /ʌ/ | 11 run /ʌ/ |
| 6 drank /æ/ | 12 had /æ/ |

11^a

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 film star | 6 TV presenter |
| 2 musician | 7 supermodel |
| 3 international gymnast | 8 pop star |
| 4 TV chef | 9 professional footballer |
| 5 fashion designer | 10 film director |

c

TV chef and TV presenter: both work on TV
film star and film director: both work in the film industry
professional footballer and international gymnast: both do sport
supermodel and fashion designer: both work in the fashion industry

12

- b What are you looking **for**?
c Look – my husband gave me this lovely watch **for** our wedding anniversary.
d Come on Sammy, it's ten o'clock, time **for** bed.
e I read in a magazine yesterday that some diets are bad **for** you.
f It's really hot today: do you want to go **for** a swim?
g Excuse me, we ordered nearly an hour ago and we're still waiting **for** our food.
h I opened this letter by mistake, it's **for** you.
i Good morning! What would you like **for** breakfast?
j Sitting in the sun for a long time isn't good **for** your skin.
k I asked my boss **for** a day off, but he said there's too much to do at the office.
l Hurry up! I don't want to be late **for** the meeting.

13^a

2 B, 3 E, 4 D, 5 A, 6 C

MODULE 8

1

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a a | d a |
| b a / a / The / the | e a / a / The / the |
| c a / The | |

2

- b It's not true that English people drink ~~the~~ tea all the time.
c Drinking ~~the~~ coffee helps me to wake up in the morning!
d People in ~~the~~ Argentina often have a barbecue at the weekend.
e ~~The~~ Japanese tea isn't the same as English tea.
f Have you heard the news? The price of ~~the~~ petrol is going up again!
g Marco says that the best ice cream comes from ~~the~~ Italy.
h In ~~the~~ some parts of the United States, you can't drive until you're eighteen.

3

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| b Swiss people / The Swiss people | e the salt / Salt |
| c books / the books | f the fish / fish |
| d the weather / cold weather | g the music / music |

4

- b the, c -, d -, e -, f -, g -, h -, i the, j -,
k The, l -, m -, n the, o the, p -, q -, r the,
s the, t -

5

- a at, b in the, c at, d in the, e at, f on the,
g at the, h on, i at, j on the, k on the, l in,
m at, n in the

6

- b some, c some, d any, e no, f no / some, g some,
h any, i no

7^a

- 2 many, 3 a lot of, 4 a lot of, 5 a few, 6 no,
7 a / a few, 8 no

8

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| b too much / too many | f enough |
| c much | g too many |
| d enough | h too much |
| e many | i many |

9

- b deserts, c the climate, d lakes, e islands, f volcanoes,
g borders, h the coastline, i canals, j mountain ranges

10^a

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 2 a square | 8 a motorway |
| 3 an art gallery | 9 a mosque |
| 4 a bus station | 10 a park |
| 5 a fountain | 11 a church |
| 6 a bridge | 12 skyscrapers |
| 7 a market | |

c

Buildings	Transport	Open spaces	Other
an art gallery a mosque skyscrapers	a bus station a motorway	a park a square	a bridge a fountain a market a statue

11^b

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 2 55 kph | 8 May 8th 1902 |
| 3 850 | 9 30,000 (less two) |
| 4 about sixty percent | 10 2 |
| 5 on the island of Hawaii | 11 1991 |
| 6 79 AD | 12 more than 100,000 |
| 7 in the Caribbean Sea | |

12^a

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 bus stop | 5 skyscraper |
| 2 motorway | 6 bedroom |
| 3 telephone number | 7 computer game |
| 4 railway station | 8 art gallery |

13^a

- Excuse me, I'm looking for Praed Street.
- Can you give me some directions?
- There's a post office on the corner. You can't miss it.
- How can I get to the hospital, please?
- Carry on past the supermarket and it's on your right.
- How long time does it take to walk?
- Walk along Randall Street until you get to the library.
- Turn right at the end of this street, and I think that's Park Road.

b

- A: How long does it take to walk?
B: About twenty minutes, I'd say.
- A: Can you give me some directions?
B: I can try. Where do you want to go?
- A: Excuse me, do you know where Park Road is?
B: Turn right at the end of this street, and I think that's Park Road.
- A: Excuse me, where's the nearest post office?
B: Go down to the end of this street: there's a post office on the corner. You can't miss it.
- A: How can I get to the hospital, please?
B: Turn left just after the cafe – look, where that ambulance is going.

14

- When you come out of the station, turn left.
- Walk along Station Road for about fifty metres.
- There's a bus stop on your right. Take a number 11 bus to Sandy Bay.
- Get off when you see a large petrol station on the corner.
- Cross the road and walk about 100 metres.
- Take the first turning on your left, where you see a sign saying 'Holiday Apartments'.
- Go down the hill towards the sea – you'll see the 'Holiday Apartments' office on your right. It's open from 9 to 5.

15^b

- | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|
| 2 here | 5 road | 8 there |
| 3 ate | 6 past | 9 by |
| 4 right | 7 see | 10 eight |

MODULE 9

1^a

- People won't use cash: they will only use credit cards.
- Astronauts will visit the planet Mars.
- Great Britain won't have a king or queen.
- The countries of Western Europe will all use the same currency.
- A terrible bug will destroy the world's computers.

2

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| b definitely won't | f will definitely |
| c will probably | g probably won't |
| d definitely won't | h will probably |
| e will probably | |

3

- We may/might go abroad for our holidays next year.
- They may/might not be able to finish the work until next week.
- Take your coat; it may/might get cold later.
- Your mother may/might not want to go out this evening.
- Martha may/might not be able to help you.
- The Prime Minister may/might resign if things don't get better.
- Buy a lottery ticket: you may/might win £1 million!

4^a

- 2 Leo, 3 Virgo, 4 Gemini, 5 Taurus

b

Taurus

You might have an argument with an important person today. If this happens, you'll need help. A friend or partner will be very useful to you. And who knows ... you might win the argument!

Gemini

This will be another busy work day for you: you'll have all the normal things to do, but there may also be an extra job or two. But don't worry, you'll succeed! And think how happy you'll be when you finish!

Cancer

You may have to choose between your public and your private life today. You won't spend much time with your loved ones until later in the week. Make sure they know you love them, or they may feel forgotten.

Leo

This will be your lucky day for education! If you're still at school, it'll be a good day for study – something you've always thought was too hard for you will be easy. If you've already left school, think about going back to your studies – you won't regret it!

Virgo

There will be some money worries today. Check what you're spending – you may need to spend some extra money on travel, but if you buy something for a loved one, they may not thank you for it!

5

- If you work hard, you'll pass all your exams.
- If you're late for class again, your teacher will get very annoyed.
- If you don't get up soon, you'll be late for class.
- If the train arrives on time, we'll be home before midnight.
- If you don't take a map, you'll get lost.
- If we see a restaurant, we'll stop for lunch.

6

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|--------|---|------------|
| b | if | e | if | h | as soon as |
| c | when | f | when | i | when |
| d | before | g | Before | | |

7

- b There definitely won't be any snow tonight.
 c Stefan will definitely be at home tomorrow.
 d He probably won't know the answer to your question.
 e We will definitely be able to give you an answer next week.

8^a

places where you go shopping: a street market, a shopping mall
 things you can do on a computer: book online, play computer games, download files
 things in the kitchen: a stove, a microwave oven, a dishwasher, a washing machine
 things you can send: a text message, a letter, a fax
 things you can pay with: cash, a credit card, a charge card
 things that keep you warm: central heating, a coal fire
 things that keep you cool: an electric fan, air conditioning
 something you might do outside the cinema: queue up for tickets

b

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | microwave oven | 4 | dishwasher |
| 2 | street market | 5 | charge card |
| 3 | electric fan | | |

9^b

- | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|
| 2 | /ɪ/ | 8 | /ɪ/ |
| 3 | /aɪ/ | 9 | /aɪ/ |
| 4 | /ɪ/ | 10 | /ɪ/ |
| 5 | /ɪ/ | 11 | /aɪ/ |
| 6 | /aɪ/ | 12 | /ɪ/ |
| 7 | /aɪ/ | | |

10^a

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|----------------|
| 1 | keyboard | 6 | computer |
| 2 | printer | 7 | mouse |
| 3 | mouse mat | 8 | screen |
| 4 | answering machine | 9 | digital camera |
| 5 | video recorder | 10 | laptop |

c

- 1 printer
 2 answering machine, video recorder
 3 keyboard, screen, mouse, digital camera, printer
 4 laptop, digital camera
 5 mouse

11

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| a | Do you mind if | f | I asked my teacher if |
| b | if possible | g | I wonder if |
| c | Does anyone know if | h | if necessary |
| d | if you like | i | What if |
| e | If I were you | j | I don't know if |

12^a

Which one is to thank someone for a birthday present? B
 Which one is from the owner of the Paradiso Café? A

b

- 1 saying why they are writing
 2 saying why they are pleased with the present or with what the other person did
 3 inviting the other person to do something
 4 saying thank you again

MODULE 10

1

- b He used to have a moustache.
 c He used to wear an old T-shirt.
 d He used to have a very boring job.
 e He used to work in a hamburger restaurant.
 f He used to be poor.

2

- b He didn't use to live in Scotland.
 c He didn't use to drive a Rolls Royce.
 d He didn't use to have a private plane.
 e He didn't use to wear designer clothes.
 f He didn't use to have a good life.

3

- b Claudia **used to** have a bicycle, but she sold it when her parents gave her a motorbike.
 c My little brother **used to** hate vegetables. He always used to put them on my plate when I wasn't looking!
 d Last weekend we stayed in a little hotel by the sea, where I **used to** stay every year on family holidays.
 e There **used to** be a sweet shop on the corner of the street: I remember we **used to** buy sweets on the way home from school every day.
 f There **used to** be very few fast food restaurants in this town twenty years ago – now there are at least ten!

4

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|
| b | was reading | e | were sitting | h | were singing |
| c | was playing | f | were watching | | |
| d | was becoming | g | was waiting | | |

5^a

- 1 I was watching TV at home when someone came to the door.
 2 My mother phoned while I was preparing dinner.
 3 When we arrived home, some friends were waiting for us.
 4 As I was walking along the street, I saw an old friend.
 5 When I woke up, everyone was looking at me.
 6 Jane saw another guest who was wearing exactly the same hat!

6

b met	k thought	t was
c was leaving	l looked	u arrived
d invited	m didn't say	v told
e told	n asked	w opened
f made	o explained	x saw
g was writing	p was doing	y was waiting
h was listening	q invited	z fainted
i rang	r was making	
j was standing	s looked	

7

- b I was watching
- c Were your wife and children watching
- d they weren't
- e were they doing
- f They were visiting
- g was it raining
- h it was
- i Were you carrying
- j I wasn't
- k was it raining
- l it wasn't
- m was your wife waiting
- n she wasn't

8

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| b plaster | f allergic / rash |
| c faints / come round | g sting |
| d antibiotics | h symptoms / dizzy |
| e bandage / swelling | |

9

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a take | d have |
| b put | e feel |
| c keep | |

10

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|
| has a bad cold | 10 | has got a bruise? | 6 |
| has cut himself? | 2 | has got a stomach ache? | 7 |
| has got a toothache? | 5 | has broken his leg? | 4 |
| is bleeding? | 2 | has got backache? | 3 |
| has got a bad headache? | 8 | is coughing? | 9 |
| is sneezing? | 10 | has got a swollen hand? | 1 |

11

- | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|
| a 24 | e 255 | i 12 |
| b 3 | f 7 | j 500 |
| c 1928 | g 2004 | |
| d 50 | h 20 | |

12^a

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| headache /k/ | crash /k/ | chest /tʃ/ |
| electricity /k/ /s/ | backache /k/ | cure /k/ |
| exercise /s/ | children /tʃ/ | accident /ks/ |
| century /s/ | school /k/ | |

13

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| b until | g as quickly as possible |
| c always | h immediately |
| d eventually | i soon |
| e at the age of seventy | j Then |
| f as | |

MODULE 11

1

Typical answers might be:

- Walking in the country helps you to relax.
- Driving very fast is dangerous.
- Sunbathing is bad for you.
- Working on a computer makes you tired.
- Swimming in the sea is good fun.
- Jogging is good for you.
- Going to the gym is good for you.
- Travelling by plane is good fun.
- Studying English is hard work / good fun, etc.
- Climbing mountains is hard work.
- Driving on the motorway is very boring.

2^a

- 2 When I was young, I was interested in collecting stamps.
- 3 I'm very sorry, I'm not good at remembering people's names.
- 4 They left the restaurant without paying the bill.
- 5 Why don't you do something instead of just sitting there?
- 6 Are you frightened of walking alone at night?
- 7 Katrina's obsessed with making money.
- 8 My father was OK about lending me the car.
- 9 My sister is mad about shopping for clothes.
- 10 My husband isn't very keen on shopping for clothes.

3

- c Joseph can't stand / really hates singing, but Jessica is keen on / likes it.
- d They both really love / both really enjoy / are both crazy about reading.
- e Joseph really loves / enjoys / is crazy about playing computer games, but Jessica doesn't really like / isn't very keen on them.
- f Joseph doesn't mind cooking, but Jessica really loves / enjoys / is crazy about it.
- g They both really like / are both keen on chocolate.
- h Joseph doesn't really like / isn't very keen on doing / homework, but Jessica doesn't mind it.

4^a

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 likes | 6 she doesn't like walking |
| 3 I'd like to speak | 7 would love to be |
| 4 Would you like to go | 8 I'd like to go |
| 5 would love to go | |

5

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| b live | f drinking | j Getting |
| c smoking | g buying | k spending |
| d shopping | h sleep | l listen |
| e eating | i shaking | |

6^a

- 1 That's a nice idea, but I'm afraid I've brought sandwiches.
- 2 It's OK. I'm not very good at it.
- 3 No, I wouldn't. Two children are enough!
- 4 I don't know, I've never tried them!
- 5 No, I hate it. It all sounds the same.
- 6 Yes, I'd love to. What's on?

7

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a chess, backgammon | g rock concert |
| b favourite football team | h jewellery |
| c coins | i musical |
| d stamps | j trading cards |
| e models | k memorabilia |
| f dolls | |

8^a

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2 excited | 5 worried | 8 relaxed |
| 3 interested | 6 tired | |
| 4 frightened | 7 bored | |

d

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 2 relaxing | 6 relaxing | 10 frightening |
| 3 bored | 7 exciting | 11 shocked |
| 4 surprising | 8 worried | 12 confusing |
| 5 interested | 9 tired | |

9^a

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 tastes like | 6 looks like |
| 2 feel like | 7 feels like |
| 3 what I like | 8 Would you like |
| 4 you like | 9 he likes |
| 5 what are they like | 10 like this |

10^a

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 2 decision | 5 education | 8 permission |
| 3 description | 6 explanation | 9 preparation |
| 4 discussion | 7 invitation | 10 pronunciation |

b

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 fashion | 4 conversation | 7 traditional |
| 2 ambition | 5 professional | 8 revision |
| 3 obsession | 6 relationship | 9 nationality |

11^a

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2 education | 6 conversation | 10 revision |
| 3 discussion | 7 permission | 11 fashion |
| 4 relationship | 8 traditional | 12 nationality |
| 5 decision | 9 occasion | |

12^a

- 1 Christina
- 2 Lucia
- 3 Frank and Lottie

b

She refuses the invitation from Christina, because she is in Italy and the engagement party is in Ireland (in Dublin).

c

- 1 That sounds great.
- 2 Thank you very much for inviting me to stay, it was so kind of you.
- 3 I'm afraid I won't be able to come to your party.
- 4 I'd love to come, but I'm going on an excursion.
- 5 I'm looking forward to trying your husband's cooking.
- 6 What a shame!

MODULE 12

1

- b P, c A, d A, e P, f A, g P, h A, i A, j P

2

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| b is used | e are spoken | h are lost |
| c are bitten | f is covered | |
| d are stolen | g are killed | |

3

- b Where is Portuguese spoken?
in Brazil and Portugal
- c What is cola made of?
water, sugar and a secret ingredient
- d Where are text messages sent?
to mobile phones
- e Why is ice cream kept in a freezer?
to stop it melting
- f What is a torch used for?
to see in the dark
- g Where are sunglasses usually worn?
over your eyes
- h How is the passive made?
with 'be' and the past participle

4

- 2 b, 3 a, 4 a, 5 b, 6 a, 7 b, 8 a

5

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| b were bought | f was held | j was murdered |
| c was launched | g were seen | k was attended |
| d were given | h was known | l was comforted |
| e were filled | i were worn | |

6^a

- 2 Who were jeans designed by?
Levi Strauss
- 3 Why were sunglasses worn by Chinese judges?
So people couldn't see their eyes.
- 4 Who was Chanel No. 5 introduced by?
Coco Chanel.
- 5 When was the first DVD player manufactured?
In 1997.
- 6 When was the disposable razor invented?
About 100 years ago.
- 7 How is 'Nike' pronounced?
Nye-kee
- 8 Where is the Nike tick recognised?
All over the world.

7^b

- 2 A \$16.5 million diamond was sold in Geneva in 1995.
- 3 Diamonds are found in many countries, including South Africa and Brazil.
- 4 Colourless diamonds are made into jewels.
- 5 Black diamonds are used in industry.
- 6 The Transvaal government gave the Cullinan diamond to King Edward VII.
- 7 The diamond was cut into smaller diamonds.
- 8 Peter Fabergé made an egg which was sold for \$5.5 million at Christie's.

8

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| b credit card | g plaster |
| c driving licence | h razor |
| d identity card | i shaving foam |
| e key | j umbrella |
| f mobile phone | |

9^b

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2 laugh /f/ | 6 signature /g/ |
| 3 bought silent | 7 height silent |
| 4 sign silent | 8 greengrocer /g/ |
| 5 enough /f/ | |

10

- a Shall I ~~to~~ come and pick you up at the station?
- b OK, let's go to that new café opposite the cinema.
- c Yes, maybe I'll do that.
- d You **could** take her to a concert, then go for dinner afterwards.
- e Well, what about **getting** her a box of chocolates?
- f Come on: why **don't** we go down to the river for a walk?
- g You've got lots of nice clothes: how **about** this suit?

11^a

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 a tent | 8 a back pack |
| 2 a portable stove | 9 a torch |
| 3 some matches | 10 a blanket |
| 4 a coolbox | 11 some insect repellent |
| 5 a tin opener | 12 a fishing rod |
| 6 a penknife | 13 a waterproof jacket |
| 7 a sleeping bag | 14 a thermos flask |

b

- when you prepare food: matches, tin opener, penknife, portable stove
to keep you warm and/or dry: tent, sleeping bag, blanket, portable stove, waterproof jacket
to carry things: coolbox, back pack, thermos flask
when you need a light: matches, torch

MODULE 13

1

- b It's been raining for two hours.
- c They've been playing tennis for half an hour.
- d They've been walking for four hours.

2

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| c for twenty minutes | i since this morning |
| d since he was born | j since you left school |
| e since Thursday | k for six months |
| f since then | l for an hour |
| g since last week | m for twenty years |
| h since nine o'clock | |

3

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| b since then | f since 1990 |
| c since you left school | g for an hour |
| d since this morning | h for twenty years |
| e since he was born | |

4

- b How long has he been working at the National Theatre?
for a year
- c How long has he been working on *Romeo and Juliet*?
for two weeks
- d How long has Bianca been living in England?
since 1997 / for eight years
- e How long has she been working at *La Finca*?
for two years
- f How long has *La Finca II* been operating?
for a week
- g How long has Kerry been living in England?
since 2000 / for five years
- h How long has she been working as a swimming coach?
since 2003 / for two years
- i How long has she been playing in a jazz band?
for about a month

5

- e I've liked chocolate for years.
- f Have you known Sylvia for a long time?
- h I haven't seen Michael for years and years.
- i I've hated spinach since I was a child.

6^a

	The job	Where it is	Dates
1	management trainee	Samui Island Thailand	July to September
2	hotel waitress	Island of Sark Channel Islands	May to mid-September
3	ground crew	France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Czech Republic, Turkey	24 May to 30 October
4	chef	Tallinn, Estonia	6 months

	You need to ...	Salary
1	speak fluent English	6,000 baht
2	experience not essential	good salary
3	be fit with a cheerful personality	small salary
4	be qualified	\$800-1000 per month

7

a		M	O	T	I	V	A	T	I	O	N	
b		C	O	M	M	I	T	T	E	D		
c				T	A	L	E	N	T			
d				O	R	G	A	N	I	S	E	D
e	D	I	S	C	I	P	L	I	N	E		
f				H	O	N	E	S	T			
g		S	Y	M	P	A	T	H	E	T	I	C
h			L	I	S	T	E	N	E	R		
i	E	X	P	E	R	I	E	N	C	E	D	
j					T	O	T	A	L	L	Y	
k		L	A	Z	I	N	E	S	S			

8

- How is your sister feeling after the operation? d
- Mr Takamoto? George Harvey. How do you do? h
- I'm hungry. How about stopping at that café for some lunch? l
- How many people have you invited to the wedding? i
- Does anyone know how far it is to the nearest petrol station? a
- How do you pronounce this word? Is it /ei/ or /ai/? k
- What a beautiful building. How old is it? f
- How long have you had that ring? I've never seen it before. j
- I love your new haircut. How much did you pay for it? c
- How long does it take to get to the coast from here? g
- Hello Frankie. Haven't you grown! How tall are you now? b
- How do you make tortilla? Eggs, potatoes and what else? e

9

honest	A	awful	A
patient	B	health	A
psychiatrist	B	architect	B

10^a

374 Upper Road
Islington
London N1 2XG

layout mistake

Tel 020 7359 1410
March 26th 2001

spelling mistakes
punctuation mistake
layout mistake
politeness mistake

hello Sir

I am writeing to apply for a job as a member of your Chamont Balloon Adventures ground crew. I inclose a CV, ID photo and photocopy of my driving licence as requested. I am available to start work immediatly.

Thanks a lot

Jean Guinard

politeness mistake
layout mistake
punctuation mistake

The correct version is:

374 Upper Road
Islington
London N1 2XG
Tel. 020 7359 1410
May 26th 2001

Dear Sir

I am writing to apply for a job as a member of your Chamont Balloon Adventures ground crew. I enclose a CV, ID photo and photocopy of my driving licence as requested. I am available to start work immediately.

Yours faithfully
Jean Guinard

MODULE 14

1^a

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 2 had paid | 6 had won |
| 3 hadn't slept | 7 hadn't flown |
| 4 hadn't seen | 8 had left |
| 5 had broken down | |

2

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| b came | g were |
| c had remembered | h heard |
| d got | i had left |
| e had lived | j had been |
| f had not seen | k received |

3

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| b sang | e written | h fallen |
| c driven | f broken | i knew |
| d stole | g seen | j taken |

4

- b When I got there the shop had just closed.
 c I thought you had already met my brother.
 d I had just finished dinner when the doorbell rang.
 e We knew the way because we had been there before.
 f When we got to the airport the plane had already left.

5

- b I had never been skiing before.
 c I wanted to speak to Philip, but he had already gone home.
 d Sally had never eaten frogs' legs before.
 e My friends had already ordered their food when I got to the restaurant.
 f I had just left the house when it started to rain.

6

- a 2, b 1, c 1, d 2, e 1, f 1

7

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------|
| 2 lent / Philip | 5 waste of | 8 lost |
| 3 earn | 6 win | |
| 4 paid back | 7 save up | |

8

- b in, c on, d into, e of, f by, g in, h out of, i to, j for

9^a

- 1 a, 2 b, 3 b, 4 a, 5 a, 6 b, 7 b, 8 b, 9 b, 10 a

b

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 refund / receipt | 4 try / on |
| 2 shoplifting | 5 wrap it |
| 3 sale / bargain | 6 window shopping |

10

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| b make a noise | g made a mistake |
| c make a speech | h made a decision |
| d made / stay | i makes / laugh |
| e made some sandwiches | j making / feel |
| f made £15 | |

11^a

- 2 They wasted all the money we gave them.
 /eɪ/ /eɪ/ /e/
 3 Have you read the book I lent you, by the way?
 /e/ /e/ /eɪ/
 4 She said she'd pay me back at the end of April.
 /e/ /eɪ/ /e/ /eɪ/
 5 Jane made a terrible mistake.
 /eɪ/ /eɪ/ /e/ /eɪ/

12^a

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 pieces of paper | 6 But they weren't used in Europe |
| 3 a £10 bank note | 7 as people became rich |
| 4 about 2,700 years ago | 8 a thing of the past |
| 5 began to appear | |

c

- 1 Only in theory.
 2 No – the government stopped exchanging them in 1971.
 3 a) precious shells b) jewellery c) blocks of dried tea
 4 People in ancient Lydia (Turkey). About 2,700 years ago.
 5 In the eleventh century. In China.
 6 In the Middle Ages.
 7 'smart cards'.

13

a

- 2 It's 2.4 dollars to the pound.
 3 If I could just see your passport.

b

- 1 Can I have the bill please?
 2 Can I pay by credit card?
 3 is service included?

c

- 1 How much are these ties?
 2 I'll take this one.

d

- 1 I'd like to open a bank account.
 2 What documents do I need?

14

- 1 Title should be 'Mr'
 2 First and last names are the wrong way round
 3 Post code is missing
 4 Area code for phone number is missing (416)
 5 Card number is wrong: 4000 3121 5049 4849
 6 Expiry date should be: 08/07

MODULE 15

1

b wouldn't, c would, d wouldn't, e wouldn't, f would,
g wouldn't, h would

2

b didn't work / wouldn't have f had / would take
c would feel / didn't get up g spoke / would be
d could / would you like h had / would get
e would do / weren't

3^a

2 She wouldn't go out with him if he didn't have so much money.
3 If I could go on holiday anywhere in the world, I'd go to Florida.
4 Robert might do better at school if he did his homework regularly.
5 If you told her the truth, she might get very angry.
6 If you didn't drink so much coffee before going to bed, you might sleep better.

4

2 a, 3 a, 4 b, 5 a, 6 b, 7 a

5

b I'll e wouldn't h would
c I'd f I'll i she'd
d will g I'll

6

b No, he won't. f No, I wouldn't.
c No, I wouldn't. g Yes, I do. / Yes, they will.
d Yes, we will. h No, I wouldn't.
e Yes, I would.

7^a

1 with a particular religion: a Buddhist, a Muslim, a Protestant, a Christian, a Hindu
2 with a religious 'job': a priest
3 with particular political ideas: a communist, a social democrat, a green
4 in politics: the Prime Minister, a mayor, the President, the Vice President, a Member of Parliament, a government minister
5 who is royal: a queen, a king
6 who works with the law: a judge

C

1 Muslims 5 a queen
2 communist 6 a government minister
3 Catholic 7 Hindus
4 Prime Minister 8 President

8

a longer
b Saturn
c Neptune
d the pieces of ice in Saturn's rings
e Saturn
f less than two days
g the volcano 'Olympus Mons' on Mars
h Venus
i a day on Jupiter
j Venus
k more than one million
l Pluto
m Uranus
n less than once

9^b

wrong answer whose
whole songwriter wrote

C

1 wrong/wrote 3 students' own answers
2 whole/whose

11

1 writing	12 name's
2 unfortunately	13 René
3 it's	14 that's
4 different	15 who
5 England	16 English
6 and	17 sitting
7 boring	18 said
8 which/that	19 ?
9 so	20 'Fine, thanks,'
10 doctor	21 getting
11 France	22 friends

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